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*DATES & EVENTS  
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# DATES AND EVENTS

IN

## ENGLISH HISTORY

*For the Use of Candidates in Public and Private Examinations*

BY THE

REV. EDGAR H. RAND, B.A.

AUTHOR OF "PLACES AND FACTS IN PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY."



LONDON

LOCKWOOD & CO., 7, STATIONERS' HALL COURT

LUDGATE HILL

1872

226. k. 246.

LONDON :  
PRINTED BY VIRTUE AND CO.,  
CITY ROAD.

## PREFACE.

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THIS manual is intended to furnish to the student a general view, by means of tables and side-headed paragraphs, of all such matters bearing on the history of Great Britain and Ireland as are likely to be brought forward in the Examination Papers issued by Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners ; by the Committee of Council of Education ; or in the examinations of candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, or Direct Commissions, and of pupils in public and private schools.

It pre-supposes such an acquaintance with the history of England as the perusal of Hamilton's "Outlines of English History," "The Student's Hume," or White's "Great Britain and Ireland," is intended to supply. It will greatly assist the



student if, while using this manual, he has the first of these works at hand.

At the same time, in order to furnish a view of contemporary events in the history of other countries—without a knowledge of which it will often be impossible to understand the secret springs of action in our own—the “Chronology of History, Art, Literature, and Progress from the Earliest Period to the Present Time,” in “Weale’s Series,” should also be consulted.\*

*October, 1872.*

\* A new edition of this work, continued to the conclusion of the Franco-German War by Mr. W. Douglas Hamilton of the Record Office, was issued in the present year.

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# DATES AND EVENTS

## IN

# ENGLISH HISTORY.

### KINGS AND QUEENS.

#### THE BRETWALDAS.\*

Name.	Date.	Territory.	Notes.
1. Ella . .	<sup>A.D.</sup> 490—519	Sussex.	
2. Ceawlin .	560—591	Wessex . .	Grandson of Cerdic.
3. Ethelbert .	568—616	Kent . . .	The fourth Æscing, and the first Christian King.
4. Redwald .	616—	East Anglia.	
5. Edwin . .	617—630	Northumbria	Son of Ella, King of Deira.
6. Oswald . .	634—642	„ .	Son of Ædelfrid, King of Northumbria.
7. Oswy . .	642—670	„ .	Brother of Oswald.

\* See Hamilton's "Outlines of English History," p. 20.

## SAXON AND DANISH KINGS.\*

Name.	Date.	Genealogy.	Notes.
1. Egbert † . . .	A.D. 827	Son of Ealhmund, King of Kent . (King of Wessex, 800—836).	The Great, and tenth in descent from Cerdic.
2. Ethelwolf † . .	836	" Egbert.	
3. Ethelbald . . .	857	" Ethelwolf.	
4. Ethelbert . . .	860	" "	
5. Ethelred I. . .	866	" "	
6. Alfred . . . .	871	" . . . . .	
7. Edward I. . . .	901	" Alfred . . . . .	
8. Athelstan . . .	925	" Edward I.	
9. Edmund I. . . .	940	" "	
10. Edred . . . .	946	" "	
11. Edwy . . . .	955	" Edmund I. . . . .	
12. Edgar . . . .	958	" . . . . .	
			The Great.
			The Elder (Angol-Saxonum rex).
			The Fair.
			The Peaceable.

13. Edward II. . .	975	Edgar . . . . .	The Martyr.
14. Ethelred II. . .	978	" . . . . .	The Unready.
15. Edmund II. . .	1016	Ethelred II. . . . .	Ironside.
[DANISH KINGS].			
Canute . . . .	1016	Son of Sweyn, King of Denmark.	The Great.
Harold I. . . .	1035	Canute . . . . .	Harefoot.
Hardicanute . .	1040	" . . . . .	The Hardy.
16. Edward III. . .	1042	Ethelred II. . . . .	The Confessor.
17. Harold II. . .	1066	Godwin, Earl of Kent.	

\* See Genealogical Table of Saxon and Danish Kings: Hamilton's "Outlines of English History," p. vii.  
 † "Chronology of History," p. 120.

‡ There is some variation in the dates as to the accession of Ethelwolf, and his son Ethelbald. Hume places Ethelwolf A.D. 838, as does also Mr. Hamilton. The "Chronology of History" gives the date as above. The latter places Ethelbald A.D. 856; Hume and Hamilton give A.D. 857; and Charles Knight doubts between A.D. 857 or 858.



## KINGS AND

Lineage.	Name.	Genealogy.
Norman Line (3).	William I. . .	Son of Robert the Devil . .
	William II. . .	" William I. . . . .
	Henry I. . . .	" " . . . . .
House of Blois (1)	Stephen . . .	" Stephen, Count of Blois
	Henry II. . .	Grandson of Henry I. . .
House of Plantagenet (8).	Richard I. . .	Son of Henry II. . . . .
	John . . . .	" " . . . . .
	Henry III. . .	" John . . . . .
	Edward I. . .	" Henry III. . . . .
	Edward II. . .	" Edward I. . . . .
	Edward III. . .	" Edward II. . . . .
	Richard II. . .	Grandson of Edward III. .
	Henry IV. . .	Son of John of Gaunt . .
House of Lancaster (3).	Henry V. . .	" Henry IV. . . . .
	Henry VI. . .	" Henry V. . . . .
	Edward IV. . .	" Richard, Duke of York
House of York (3.)	Edward V. . .	" Edward IV. . . . .
	Richard III. .	Brother of " . . . . .
	Henry VII. . .	Son-in-law of " . . . . .
House of Tudor (5).	Henry VIII. .	Son of Henry VII. . . . .
	Edward VI. . .	" Henry VIII. . . . .
	Mary I. . . .	Daughter of " . . . . .
	Elizabeth . . .	" " . . . . .

## QUEENS—(continued)

Date.	Surname.	Notes.
A.D. 1066	The Conqueror .	Illegitimate son. Killed by a fall from his horse. Descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy.
1087	Rufus . . . .	Shot by Tyrrel in the New Forest.
1100	Beauclerc . . .	Grants the first charter, and confirms the laws of the Confessor.
1135	Of Blois . . . .	Nephew of Henry I., by Adela, daughter of William I. and Stephen.
1154	Fitz-Empress, or } Plantagenet }	Son of Geoffrey of Anjou, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I.
1189	Cœur de Lion . .	Killed at the siege of Chalus.
1199	Lackland, or } Sans terre . }	Lackland, a name often given to younger sons whose age prevented them from holding fiefs.
1216	Of Winchester.	
1272	Longshanks . .	The English Justinian.
1307	Of Caernarvon .	Murdered at Berkeley Castle.
1327	Of Windsor.	The father of English commerce.
1377	Of Bordeaux . .	Son of the Black Prince, supposed to have been starved at Pomfret Castle.
1399	Bolingbroke . .	John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III.
1413	Of Monmouth.	
1422	Of Windsor . .	Death uncertain.
1461	Earl of March .	Descended from Lionel, third son of Edward III.
1483	. . . . .	Born in the sanctuary of Westminster. Murdered by his uncle, Richard III.
1483	Crookback . . .	Killed in the battle of Bosworth.
1485	Tudor . . . .	Son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, by Margaret Beaufort, great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt.
1509		
1547	. . . . .	By Jane Seymour.
1553	. . . . .	„ Catherine of Arragon.
1558	. . . . .	„ Anne Boleyn.

## KINGS AND

Lineage.	Name.	Genealogy.
House of Stuart (6).	James I. . . .	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots
	Charles I. . . .	„ James I. . . . .
	(The Commonwealth). . .	. . . . .
	Charles II. . . .	„ Charles I. . . . .
	James II. . . .	„ „ . . . . .
	William III.* and Mary II.	„ Mary, daughter of Charles I. . . . . Daughter of James II. . .
	Anne . . . .	„ „ . . . . .
House of Brunswick (6).	George I. . . .	Great-grandson of James I. .
	George II. . . .	Son of George I. . . . .
	George III. . . .	Grandson of George II. . .
	George IV. . . .	Son of George III. . . . .
	William IV. . . .	„ „ . . . . .
	Victoria . . . .	Niece of William IV. . . .

## USURPERS OF

William II., in right of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

Henry I., in right of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

Stephen, in right of Matilda, daughter of Henry I.

John, in right of Arthur, his nephew.

Henry IV., in right of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

Henry V., in right of Edmund Mortimer.

\* William III., properly, is of the *House of Orange*. He declined to accept during the life of his wife. A bill was therefore passed by the Convention lives and on that of the survivor, the exercise of the royal power to be vested Princess, and in default of issue, to the Princess Anne and her heirs.—See

## QUEENS—(continued).

Date.	Surname.	Notes.
A.D.		
1603	Stuart . . . .	James VI. of Scotland. By Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley), great-grandson of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.
1625	. . . . .	Beheaded. Jan. 30, 1649.
1649		
1660	. . . . .	In exile during the Commonwealth till 29th May, 1660.
1685		Deposed 11th Dec., 1688.
1688	Of Orange . . .	By William II. of Orange.
1702		Cousin of William III. Died 1694.
1714	Guelph . . . .	Son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.
1727		
1760		
1820		
1830		
1837	. . . . .	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent (son of George III.), by Victoria of Saxe Coburg.

## THE ENGLISH THRONE.

Henry VI., in right of Richard, Duke of York (killed at Wakefield, 1460).

Richard III., in right of Edward V., his nephew (whom he smothered in the Tower).

Henry VII., in right of Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence, and nephew of Edward IV.

the title of king by courtesy, nor would he consent to wear the crown only settling the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange during their joint in and executed by the Prince alone, the succession to go to the heirs of the Hamilton's "Outlines of English History."

## IMPORTANT

Name.	Date.	Conquerors.
	A.D.	
Fulford . . . . .	1066	Norwegians under Harold Hardrada
Stamford Bridge . .	1066	Anglo-Saxons under Harold . . .
Hastings . . . . .	1066	William, Duke of Normandy . . .
Tenchebrai . . . .	1106	Henry I. . . . .
Standard or North- allerton, on Cuton Moor . . . . .	1138	The Barons in the North of England
Lincoln . . . . .	1141	Robert, Earl of Gloucester. . . .
Alnwick . . . . .	1174	Ralph de Glanville (Henry II.'s general) . . . . .
Lewes . . . . .	1264	Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester
Evesham . . . . .	1265	Prince Edward (son of Henry III.) .
Dunbar . . . . .	1296	Earl Warrenne . . . . .
Cambuskenneth . .	1297	Scots under Wallace . . . . .
Falkirk . . . . .	1298	Edward I. . . . .
Bannockburn . . .	1314	Scots under Robert Bruce . . . .
Halidon Hill . . .	1333	Edward III. . . . .
Cressy . . . . .	1346	„ and Black Prince . . .
Neville's Cross . .	1346	Henry Percy . . . . .
Poitiers . . . . .	1356	Black Prince . . . . .
Najara, or Navarette	1367	„ . . . . .
Otterbourne, or "Chevy Chase."	1388	The Percies and their followers . under Hotspur (drawn) . . . .
Shrewsbury . . . .	1403	Henry IV. . . . .
Bramham Moor . .	1408	Sir T. Rokesby (Sheriff of Yorkshire)
Agincourt . . . . .	1415	Henry V. . . . .
Beaujé . . . . .	1421	Scots under Earl of Buchan . . .
St. Alban's (1) . .	1455	Richard, Duke of York . . . . .
Blore Heath . . .	1459	Earl of Salisbury . . . . .

# BATTLES.

Defeated.	In the Reign of.
Earls Edwin and Morcar . . . . .	Harold II.
Norwegians under their King Harold Har- drada, and Tostig, brother of Harold.	
Harold II. . . . .	"
Robert, Duke of Normandy . . . . .	Henry I.
David I. of Scotland . . . . .	Stephen.
Stephen . . . . .	"
William the Lion, King of Scotland . . . .	Henry II.
Henry III. . . . .	Henry III.
Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester . . . .	"
Scots under Earls Buchan, Lenox, and Marre .	Edward I.
Earl Warrenne . . . . .	"
The Steward of Scotland and Wallace . . . .	"
Edward II. . . . .	Edward II.
Scots under Sir A. Douglas . . . . .	Edward III.
French under Philip VI., Count of Alençon, Doria, and Grimaldi . . . . .	"
Scots under David Bruce . . . . .	"
John II. of France . . . . .	"
Henry of Trastamare . . . . .	"
Scots under Douglas . . . . .	Richard II.
Hotspur, Douglas, and Glendower . . . . .	Henry IV.
Earl of Northumberland . . . . .	"
French under the Constable D'Albret . . . .	Henry V.
Thomas, Duke of Clarence . . . . .	"
Henry VI. . . . .	Henry VI.
Lord Audley . . . . .	"

Name.	Date.	Conquerors.
	A.D.	
Northampton . . .	1460	Earl of Warwick (Richard Nevil) .
Wakefield . . . .	1460	Margaret, Queen of Henry VI. . .
Mortimer's Cross .	1461	Edward, Duke of York (afterwards Edward IV.) . . . . .
St. Alban's (2) . .	1461	Margaret of Anjou . . . . .
Towton . . . . .	1461	Edward IV. and Earl of Warwick .
Hedgeley Moor . .	1464	Lord Montacute (John Nevil) . .
Hexham . . . . .	1464	" . . . . .
Barnet . . . . .	1471	Edward IV. and Duke of Clarence .
Tewkesbury . . .	1471	" . . . . .
Bosworth . . . .	1485	Henry, Earl of Richmond . . . .
Stoke . . . . .	1487	Henry VII. . . . .
Blackheath . . . .	1497	Royal Forces under Lord Daubeney and Earls of Oxford, Essex, and Suffolk . . . . .
Guinegate, or Battle of the Spurs . . .	1513	Henry VIII. . . . .
Flodden . . . . .	1513	Earl of Surrey . . . . .
Pinkie . . . . .	1547	Duke of Somerset . . . . .
Langside . . . . .	1568	Earl of Murray (Scottish Regent) .
Blackwater . . . .	1598	The Irish under Hugh O'Neale, Earl of Tyrone . . . . .
Edgehill . . . . .	1642	Charles I. and Prince Rupert . .
Stratton . . . . .	1643	Royalists under Lord Mohun and Sir R. Hopton . . . . .
Lansdown . . . . .	1643	Prince Maurice and Marquis of Hert- ford (drawn) . . . . .
Devizes, or Round- way-down . . . .	1643	Royalists under Prince Rupert . .
Newbury (1) . . .	1643	Charles I. (drawn) . . . . .
Atherton Moor . .	1643	Marquis of Newcastle . . . . .
Marston Moor . . .	1644	Fairfax and Cromwell . . . . .
Newbury (2) . . .	1644	Earl of Manchester and Cromwell .
Naseby . . . . .	1645	Fairfax, Cromwell, and Ireton . .

BATTLES—(continued).

Defeated.	In the Reign of.
Henry VI. (taken prisoner) . . . . .	Henry VI.
Duke of York (killed) . . . . .	"
Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke . . . . .	"
Earl of Warwick . . . . .	"
Margaret . . . . .	Edward IV.
" . . . . .	"
Henry, Duke of Somerset . . . . .	"
Earl of Warwick . . . . .	"
Margaret . . . . .	"
Richard III. . . . .	Richard III.
Lambert Simnel and Martin Schwartz . . . .	Henry VII.
The Cornish Rebels under Lord Audley . . .	"
French under Duke of Longueville . . . . .	Henry VIII.
James IV. of Scotland, Lenox, and Argyle . .	"
Scots under Earl of Arran . . . . .	Edward VI.
Mary Queen of Scots . . . . .	Elizabeth.
Sir H. Bagnal . . . . .	"
Parliamentary forces under Essex (drawn) . .	Charles I.
"                    "            Major-Gen. Chidley	"
Sir W. Waller . . . . .	"
" . . . . .	"
Essex . . . . .	"
Fairfax . . . . .	"
Prince Rupert and Marquis of Newcastle . .	"
Charles I. . . . .	"
Charles I. and Prince Rupert . . . . .	"



## IMPORTANT

Name.	Date.	Conquerors.
	A.D.	
Kilsyth . . . .	1646	Scots under Montrose . . . . .
Philip-haugh . .	1646	Parliament under Lealie . . . . .
Dublin . . . . .	1649	Parliamentary Forces . . . . .
Dunbar . . . . .	1650	Cromwell . . . . .
Worcester . . . .	1651	" . . . . .
Dunes . . . . .	1658	English and French . . . . .
Bothwell Bridge .	1679	James, Duke of Monmouth . . . .
Killiecrankie . . .	1689	Viscount Dundee . . . . .
Boyne . . . . .	1690	William III. and Duke of Schomberg
Steenkirk . . . .	1692	Marshal Luxemburg . . . . .
Blenheim . . . .	1704	Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene . . . . .
Schellenberg . . .	1704	Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene . . . . .
Ramillies . . . .	1706	Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene . . . . .
Almanza . . . . .	1707	French under Duke of Berwick . .
Oudenarde . . . .	1708	Duke of Marlborough . . . . .
Malplaquet . . . .	1709	" " . . . . .
Saragossa . . . .	1710	Generals Starenberg and Stanhope .
Dunblane, or Sheriff-muir . . . . .	1715	Duke of Argyle . . . . .
Dettingen . . . .	1743	George II., Earl of Stair, and Duke of Cumberland . . . . .
Fontenoy . . . .	1745	French under Louis XV., the Dauphin, and Marshal Saxe . . . .
Preston Pans . . .	1745	Scots under the Pretender . . . .
Culloden . . . . .	1746	Duke of Cumberland . . . . .
Plassy . . . . .	1757	Colonel (afterwards Lord) Clive . .
Quebec . . . . .	1759	General Wolfe . . . . .
Minden . . . . .	1759	Allies under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and Lord G. Sackville
Bunker's Hill . .	1775	Generals Burgoyne, Howe, and Clinton . . . . .

BATTLES—(continued)

Defeated.	In the Reign of.
The Covenanters . . . . .	Charles I.
Scots under Earl of Montrose . . . . .	The Commonwealth
Royalists under Duke of Ormond . . . . .	"
David Leslie . . . . .	"
Prince Charles and Montrose . . . . .	"
Spanish . . . . .	"
Scots under Graham of Claverhouse . . . . .	Charles II.
General Mackay . . . . .	William and Mary.
Irish under James II. . . . .	"
William III. and Allies . . . . .	"
French under Marshal Tallard . . . . .	Anne.
Bavarians under the Elector of Bavaria and Count d'Arco . . . . .	"
Marshal Villeroi and Elector of Hanover . . . . .	"
Allies under Marshal las Minas and the Earl of Galloway . . . . .	"
Dukes of Vendome and Burgundy . . . . .	"
Marshals Villars and Boufflers . . . . .	"
Philip V. of Spain . . . . .	"
The Scots under the Earl of Mar (Pretender's general) . . . . .	George I.
Marshal Noailles and Duke de Grammont . . . . .	George II.
English and Hanoverians under Duke of Cum- berland . . . . .	"
English under Sir J. Cope . . . . .	"
Pretender and Lord G. Murray . . . . .	"
Surajah Dowlah . . . . .	"
French under Montcalm . . . . .	"
" " Marshal Contades . . . . .	"
Washington . . . . .	George III.

## IMPORTANT

Name.	Date.	Conquerors.
	A.D.	
Eutau Springs . . .	1781	Colonel Stewart . . . . .
York Town . . .	1781	Washington and Marquis de la Fayette . . . . .
Porto Novo . . .	1781	Sir Eyre Coote . . . . .
Turcoing . . .	1794	French under Pichegru . . . . .
Pont Achin . . .	1794	Allies under Duke of York . . . . .
Vinegar Hill . . .	1798	General Lake . . . . .
Assaye . . . . .	1803	Major-Gen. Wellesley (Wellington)
Maida . . . . .	1806	Sir J. Stuart . . . . .
Vimiera . . . . .	1808	Sir A. Wellesley (Wellington) . . . . .
Corunna . . . . .	1809	Sir J. Moore . . . . .
Talavera . . . . .	1809	Wellesley (this victory gained for him the title of Viscount Wellington, of Talavera) . . . . .
Busaco . . . . .	1810	Lord Wellington . . . . .
Heights of Barossa .	1811	General Graham . . . . .
Fuentes d' Onoro .	1811	Wellington . . . . .
Badajoz . . . . .	1811	Marshal Beresford . . . . .
Salamanca . . . . .	1812	Wellington . . . . .
Vittoria . . . . .	1813	Wellington, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir T. Graham . . . . .
Battles of the Pyrenees . . . . .	1813	Wellington . . . . .
St. Sebastian . . .	1813	Sir T. Graham . . . . .
Orthez . . . . .	1814	Wellington . . . . .
Toulouse . . . . .	1814	" . . . . .
Waterloo . . . . .	1815	" . . . . .
Coord Cabool Pass .	1842	Retreat through, conducted by Sir J. Keane . . . . .
Jellalabad . . . . .	1842	Sale and Pollock . . . . .
Meeanee . . . . .	1843	Sir C. Napier . . . . .
Aliwal . . . . .	1846	Sir H. Gough and Sir H. Hardinge
Sobraon . . . . .	1846	" . . . . .

BATTLES—(continued).

Defeated.	In the Reign of.
Washington . . . . .	George III.
Lord Cornwallis . . . . .	"
Hyder Ali . . . . .	"
Allies under Duke of York and the Emperor of Austria . . . . .	"
French under Pichegru . . . . .	"
The Irish . . . . .	"
Rajah of Berar and Scindiah (a Mahratta chief)	"
French under General Regnier . . . . .	"
"    Delaborde . . . . .	"
"    Marshal Soult . . . . .	"
"    Marshals Victor and Sebastiani . . . . .	"
Army of Portugal under Massena . . . . .	"
Marshal Victor . . . . .	"
Marshal Massena . . . . .	"
Marshal Soult . . . . .	"
General Marmont . . . . .	"
King Joseph Bonaparte (of Spain) . . . . .	"
Marshal Soult . . . . .	"
" . . . . .	"
" . . . . .	"
" . . . . .	"
" . . . . .	"
Napoleon I. . . . .	"
With great loss from the attacks of the Affghans	Victoria.
Akbar Khan . . . . .	"
The Belooches, Ameers of Scinde . . . . .	"
The Sikhs . . . . .	"
" . . . . .	"

## IMPORTANT

Name.	Date.	Conquerors.
Chillianwallah . .	A.D. 1849	Sikhs under Shere Singh . . . .
Alma . . . . .	1854	Allies under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud . . . . .
Balaklava . . . .	1854	Lord Raglan and Earl of Cardigan.
Inkerman . . . .	1854	Duke of Cambridge, Generals Pennefather and Canrobert . . . . .
Malakoff stormed .	1855	French under Pelissier . . . . .
Redan       "       .	1855	English under General Simpson . .
Sebastopol   surrendered . . . . .	1855	General Simpson . . . . .
Siege of Kars . . .	1855	Defended by the Turks under Gen. Williams, against the . . . . .
Taku Forts captured	1858	English . . . . .
Delhi         "       .	1858	Sir Archdale Wilson . . . . .

A list of *British Commanders* is given at pages 31 to 33, commencing with Campbell (Lord Clyde), and Sir Hugh Gough (Lord Gough).

A list of *Men of Note* occupies pages 22 to 28; and of *Women of Note*, A list of *Treaties of Peace, &c.*, will be found at pages 97 and 98, accompanied by a list of *Naval Battles*, occupying pages 18 to 21, will all

BATTLES—(continued).

Defeated.	In the Reign of.
English under Lord Gough . . . . .	Victoria.
Russians under Prince Menschikoff . . . . .	"
"      Liprandi . . . . .	"
"      " . . . . .	"
"      " . . . . .	"
"      " . . . . .	"
"      " . . . . .	"
"      Mouravieff . . . . .	"
Chinese . . . . .	"
King of Delhi and Mutineers . . . . .	"

the Black Prince, son of Edward III., and brought down to Sir Colin

page 29.

panied by notes and explanations from page 99 to page 111.

be found useful as subsidiaries to this list of *Battles*.

## NAVAL

Name.	Date.	Conquerers.
Helveotaluys . . .	A.D. 1340	Edward III. . . . .
Armada . . . .	1588	Howard, Hawkins, Drake, Frobisher
Dover . . . . .	1652	Blake and Bourne . . . . .
Plymouth . . . .	1652	Sir G. Ayscue (drawn) . . . . .
Kentish Coast . .	1652	Blake, Bourne, and Penn . . . . .
Goodwin Sands, off.	1652	Tromp and De Ruyter . . . . .
Portland . . . .	1653	Blake and Monk . . . . .
North Foreland . .	1666	Dutch, under De Ruyter and Tromp
Thames, Mouth of .	1666	Albemarle and Rupert . . . . .
Solebay or South- wold Bay . . . .	1672	Duke of York, Lord Sandwich . .
Beachy Head. . .	1690	French under Admiral Tourville .
La Hogue . . . .	1692	Admiral Russel . . . . .
Cape Passaro . . .	1718	Admiral Byng . . . . .
Finisterre . . . .	1747	Admirals Anson and Warren . . .
Belleisle . . . .	1747	Admiral Hawke . . . . .
Quiberon . . . .	1759	„ . . . . .
Ushant . . . . .	1778	Admiral Keppel and Sir Hugh Pelliser (drawn) . . . . .
St. Vincent (1) . .	1780	Rodney . . . . .
Dogger Bank. . .	1781	Hyde Parker . . . . .

## BATTLES.

Defeated.	In Reign of.
Philip VI. of France . . . . .	Edward III.
Spaniards under Duke of Medina . . . . .	Elizabeth.
Dutch under Van Tromp . . . . .	Commonwealth.
De Ruyter . . . . .	"
De Witt and De Ruyter . . . . .	"
Blake . . . . .	"
Tromp and De Ruyter . . . . .	"
English under Albemarle and Rupert . . . . .	Charles II.
De Ruyter and Tromp . . . . .	"
Dutch under De Ruyter . . . . .	"
English and Dutch under Lord Torrington (late Admiral Herbert). . . . .	William and Mary.
French under Admiral Tourville . . . . .	"
Spaniards . . . . .	George I.
French under La Jonquiere and St. George . . . . .	George II.
" L'Etendeur . . . . .	"
" De Conflans . . . . .	"
" D'Orvilliers . . . . .	George III.
Spaniards under Lanagra . . . . .	"
Dutch under Zeuthman . . . . .	"



## NAVAL

Name.	Date.	Conquerors.
Rodney's Victory .	A.D. 1782	Off Guadaloupe, over the French, commanded by the . . . . .
Lord Howe's Victory	1794	Over the French, under the com- mand of . . . . .
St Vincent (2) . .	1797	Sir John Jervis and Nelson . . .
Camperdown . . .	1797	Admiral Duncan . . . . .
Nile . . . . .	1798	Nelson . . . . .
Trafalgar . . . .	1805	Nelson and Collingwood . . . .
Navarino . . . .	1827	Sir Edward Codrington . . . .

BATTLES—(*continued.*)

Defeated.	In Reign of.
Count de Grasse . . . . .	George III.
Jean Bon St. André . . . . .	„
Spaniards . . . . .	„
Dutch under De Winter . . . . .	„
French under Admiral Villeneuve . . . . .	„
French and Spaniards under Villeneuve . . . . .	„
Turks and Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha . . . . .	George IV.

## MEN OF NOTE.

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Morcar . . . .	Earl of Northumberland . . . .	William I.
Edwin . . . .	Earl of Mercia . . . . .	"
Stigand . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . . .	"
Edgar, or the Noble	Atheling . . . . .	"
Waltheof. . . .	Saxon Earl of Northampton . . . .	"
Lanfranc . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . . .	"
Aldred . . . .	Archbishop of York. . . . .	"
Earl Hereward . .	. . . . .	"
Anselm . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . . .	William II.
Peter . . . .	The Hermit . . . . .	"
Walter Tyrrel . .	. . . . .	"
Robert . . . .	Earl of Gloucester . . . . .	Stephen.
Thomas-a-Becket .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . . .	Henry II.
Nicholas Brakespear	Pope (Adrian IV.) . . . . .	"
Richard de Clare .	Strongbow . . . . .	"
Dermot . . . .	King of Leinster . . . . .	"
William . . . .	Earl of Pembroke . . . . .	John.
Cardinal Langton .	. . . . .	"
Robert Fitz Walter	. . . . .	"
Peter des Roches, or de Rupibus . .	Bishop of Winchester . . . .	Henry III.
Hubert de Burgh .	The Justiciary . . . . .	"
Simon de Montfort	Earl of Leicester . . . . .	"
Gilbert de Clare .	Earl of Gloucester . . . . .	"
Richard . . . .	Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans . . . . .	"
Llewellyn . . . .	Prince of Wales . . . . .	Edward I.
John Baliol . . . .	Lord of Galloway . . . . .	"
Thomas . . . .	Earl of Gloucester . . . . .	"
Robert Bruce . .	Lord of Anandale . . . . .	"

## MEN OF NOTE—(continued).

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Hastings . . . .	Lord of Abergavenny . . . .	Edward I.
Humphrey de Bohun	Earl of Hereford and Constable of England . . . . .	"
Roger Bigod . .	Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England . . . . .	"
Cressingham . .	Treasurer of Scotland . . . .	"
William Wallace .	Guardian of Scotland . . . .	"
Earl Warrenne . .	. . . . .	"
Aymer-de-Valence	Earl of Pembroke . . . . .	"
Piers de Gaveston .	Earl of Cornwall . . . . .	Edward II.
Guy . . . . .	Earl of Warwick . . . . .	"
Hugh le Despencer	. . . . .	"
Roger Mortimer .	Earl of March . . . . .	"
Edward Baliol . .	. . . . .	Edward III.
Jasper Tudor . .	Earl of Pembroke . . . . .	"
Sir Walter Manny	. . . . .	"
Bertrand duGuesclin	Constable of France . . . . .	"
Edward . . . . .	The Black Prince . . . . .	"
Henry . . . . .	Count of Trastamare . . . . .	"
Peter . . . . .	The Cruel . . . . .	"
William of Wykeham	Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor . . . . .	"
John Wycliffe . .	The Reformer . . . . .	"
Chaucer . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Eustace de St. Pierre	Burgess of Calais . . . . .	"
Wat Tyler . . . .	. . . . .	Richard II.
Henry . . . . .	Duke of Lancaster . . . . .	"
John Ball . . . .	A Preacher . . . . .	"
Sir W. Walworth .	Mayor of London . . . . .	"
Robert de Vere . .	Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland . . . . .	"
Michael de la Pole .	Earl of Suffolk and Chancellor .	"
Thomas . . . . .	Duke of Gloucester . . . . .	"

## MEN OF NOTE—(continued).

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Henry Bolingbroke	Hen. IV. and Son of John of Gaunt	Richard II.
Owen Glendower . . . . .		Henry IV.
Duke of Albany . . . . .		"
Lord Grey . . . . .	Of Ruthin . . . . .	"
Henry Percy . . . . .	Hotspur . . . . .	"
Gascoigne . . . . .	Chief Justice . . . . .	"
Scrope . . . . .	Archbishop of York . . . . .	"
Mowbray . . . . .	Earl of Nottingham . . . . .	"
Sir John Oldcastle	Lord Cobham . . . . .	Henry V.
Sir Owen Tudor . . . . .		Henry VI.
Jack Cade . . . . .		"
John, D. of Bedford	Regent of France . . . . .	"
Henry Beaufort . . . . .	Bishop of Winchester and Cardinal . . . . .	"
Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester . . . . .		"
Richard, D. of York		"
Jasper Tudor . . . . .	Earl of Pembroke . . . . .	"
Talbot . . . . .		"
Richard Nevil . . . . .	Earl of Warwick, the King Maker	"
John Nevil . . . . .	Lord Montacute . . . . .	Edward IV.
Anthony Woodville	Lord Scales, Earl Rivers . . . . .	Edward V.
Richard, Duke of Gloucester . . . . .	Regent Protector and Richard III. . . . .	"
Duke of Buckingham		Richard III.
Henry Tudor . . . . .	Earl of Richmond . . . . .	"
Morton . . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	Henry VII.
Richard Fox . . . . .	Bishop of Exeter . . . . .	"
Edward Plantagenet	Earl of Warwick . . . . .	"
Lambert Simnel . . . . .		"
Perkin Warbeck . . . . .		"
Sir W. Stanley . . . . .		"
Empson . . . . .		"

## MEN OF NOTE—(continued).

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Dudley . . . . .	. . . . .	Henry VII.
Wolsey . . . . .	Cardinal . . . . .	Henry VIII.
Charles Brandon . .	Duke of Suffolk . . . . .	"
Sir T. More . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Duke of Norfolk . .	. . . . .	"
Cranmer . . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . .	"
Gardiner . . . . .	Bishop of Winchester . . . .	"
Aske . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Fox . . . . .	High Almoner . . . . .	"
Beaton . . . . .	Cardinal . . . . .	"
Luther . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Earl of Surrey . . .	. . . . .	"
Tonstal . . . . .	Bishop of London . . . . .	Edward VI.
Hertford . . . . .	Duke of Somerset and Protector	"
Wriothesly . . . . .	Earl of Southampton . . . . .	"
Earl Warwick (after- wards) . . . . .	Duke of Northumberland . .	
Lord Guilford Dudley	. . . . .	Mary.
Ridley . . . . .	Bishop of London . . . . .	"
Hooper . . . . .	Bishop of Gloucester . . . . .	"
Latimer . . . . .	Bishop of Worcester . . . . .	"
Bonner . . . . .	Bishop of London . . . . .	"
Cardinal Pole . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . .	"
Sir T. Wyatt . . . . .	. . . . .	"
John Knox . . . . .	. . . . .	"
James Hepburn . . .	Earl of Bothwell . . . . .	Elizabeth.
David Rizzio . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord James Murray	. . . . .	"
Lord Darnley . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Walsingham . . . . .	Secretary . . . . .	"
Lord R. Dudley . . .	Earl of Leicester . . . . .	"
Sir W. Raleigh . . .	. . . . .	"

## MEN OF NOTE—(continued).

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Robert Devereux . .	Earl of Essex . . . . .	Elizabeth.
Hugh O'Neale . .	Earl of Tyrone . . . . .	"
Anthony Babington . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Bacon . . .	. . . . .	"
George Buchanan . .	. . . . .	James I.
Sir Everard Digby . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Cobham . . .	. . . . .	"
Catesby . . . .	. . . . .	"
Robert Carr . . .	Earl of Somerset . . . . .	"
Guy Fawkes . . .	. . . . .	"
George Villiers . .	Duke of Buckingham . . . . .	"
Sir T. Overbury . .	. . . . .	"
Felton . . . . .	. . . . .	Charles I.
Juxon . . . . .	Bishop of London . . . . .	"
Laud . . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	"
Pym . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Hollis . . .	. . . . .	"
Wentworth . . .	Earl of Strafford . . . . .	"
Cromwell . . . .	. . . . .	"
Marquis of Hertford . .	. . . . .	"
Nathaniel Fiennes . .	. . . . .	"
Sir Harry Vane . .	. . . . .	"
Earl of Manchester . .	. . . . .	"
Oliver St. John . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Falkland . .	. . . . .	"
Colonel Pride . . .	. . . . .	"
Fleetwood . . . .	. . . . .	"
Duke of Ormond . .	. . . . .	"
Hampden . . . .	. . . . .	"
Blood . . . . .	. . . . .	Charles II.
Earl of Arlington . .	. . . . .	"
Earl of Nottingham . .	. . . . .	"
Duke of Lauderdale . .	. . . . .	"

## MEN OF NOTE—(continued).

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Sir W. Temple . . . . .		Charles II.
Duke of Monmouth . . . . .		"
Algernon Sydney . . . . .		"
Titus Oates . . . . .		"
Sir E. Hyde . . . . .	Earl of Clarendon . . . . .	"
Lord Ashley . . . . .	Earl of Shaftesbury . . . . .	"
Thomas Osborne . . . . .	Earl Danby . . . . .	"
Earl of Argyle . . . . .		James II.
Sancroft . . . . .	Archbishop of Canterbury . . . . .	"
Jeffreys . . . . .	Lord Chief Justice . . . . .	"
Marquis of Halifax . . . . .		"
Talbot . . . . .	Earl of Tyrconnel . . . . .	"
Earl of Berwick . . . . .		Will. & Mary.
M'Ian . . . . .	Of Glencoe . . . . .	"
Duke of Shrewsbury . . . . .		"
Jeremy Collier . . . . .	The Nonjuring Divine . . . . .	"
D. of Marlborough . . . . .		Anne.
Robert Harley . . . . .	Earl of Oxford . . . . .	"
Duke of Hamilton . . . . .		"
Doctor Sacheverell . . . . .		"
Lord Godolphin . . . . .		"
Sir Robert Walpole . . . . .	Earl of Orford . . . . .	George I.
St. John . . . . .	Viscount Bolingbroke . . . . .	"
Earl of Mar . . . . .		"
Wood . . . . .		"
Swift . . . . .		"
Addison . . . . .		"
Lord Townshend . . . . .		"
James Stuart . . . . .	The Old Pretender . . . . .	"
Pulteney . . . . .		George II.
Charles Edward . . . . .	The Young Pretender . . . . .	"



## MEN OF NOTE—(continued).

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Duke of Cumberland	The Butcher . . . . .	George II.
General Stanhope.	Earl of Chesterfield . . . . .	"
Lord Lovat . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Henry Fox . . . . .	Lord Holland . . . . .	George III.
Paul Jones . . . . .	. . . . .	"
John Wilkes . . . . .	Liberty Wilkes . . . . .	"
George Grenville . . . . .	. . . . .	"
William Pitt . . . . .	Earl of Chatham . . . . .	"
Rockingham . . . . .	Marquis of . . . . .	"
Lord North . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Warren Hastings . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Doctor Franklin . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Perceval . . . . .	. . . . .	"
George Washington . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Doctor Priestley . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord George Gordon . . . . .	. . . . .	"
William Pitt . . . . .	The Heaven-born Minister . . . . .	"
Edmund Burke . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Charles J. Fox . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Duke of Wellington . . . . .	. . . . .	"
George Canning . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Sir Robert Peel . . . . .	. . . . .	George IV.
Daniel O'Connell . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Brougham . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Lyndhurst . . . . .	. . . . .	William IV.
Earl Grey . . . . .	Lord Howick . . . . .	"
Lord Aberdeen . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Palmerston . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Ellenborough . . . . .	. . . . .	"

MEN OF NOTE—(*continued*).

Name.	Title, &c.	In Reign of.
Cobden . . . . .	. . . . .	William IV.
Lord Campbell. . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Melbourne . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Herbert . . . . .	of Lea . . . . .	Victoria.
Sir G. C. Lewis . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Duke of Newcastle . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Earl of Elgin . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Derby . . . . .	. . . . .	"
Lord Clarendon . . . . .	. . . . .	"

## WOMEN OF NOTE.

Name.	Notes.	In Reign of.
Boadicea . . . . .	Queen of the Iceni.	Stephen.
Matilda (the Empress Maud) . . . . .	Daughter of Henry I. . . . .	Edward I.
Maid of Norway . . . . .	Daughter of Eric (King of Norway) and Margaret (daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland) . . . . .	Henry VI.
Eleanor Cobham . . . . .	Wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, accused of witchcraft . . . . .	"
Margaret of Anjou . . . . .	Wife of Henry VI. . . . .	"
Joan of Arc . . . . .	Maid of Orleans . . . . .	Edward IV.
Elizabeth Woodville . . . . .	Daughter of Sir R. Woodville and Jacqueline of Luxembourg, Duchess of Bedford. Wife of Edward IV. . . . .	Edward V.
Jane Shore . . . . .	Accused of witchcraft . . . . .	Henry VIII.
Elizabeth Barton . . . . .	Holy Maid of Kent. . . . .	Edward VI.
Joan Bocher, or Joan of Kent . . . . .	Accused of heresy and burnt . . . . .	Mary.
Lady Jane Grey . . . . .	Beheaded . . . . .	Elizabeth.
Mary Queen of Scots . . . . .	Daughter of James V. of Scotland . . . . .	

## BRITISH COMMANDERS.

Name.	In Reign of.
The Black Prince . . . . .	Edward III.
Earl Douglas . . . . .	Henry IV.
Duke of Bedford . . . . .	Henry VI.
Lord Daubeney . . . . .	Henry VII.
James, Earl of Murray . . . . .	Elizabeth.
Howard of Effingham . . . . .	"
Sir Francis Drake . . . . .	"
Sir John Hawkins . . . . .	"
Earl of Essex . . . . .	"
Sir John Norris . . . . .	"
Sir W. Raleigh . . . . .	James I.
Prince Rupert . . . . .	Charles I.
Sir T. Fairfax . . . . .	"
Oliver Cromwell . . . . .	"
Graham, Marquis of Montrose . . . . .	"
David Leslie . . . . .	Commonwealth.
Earl of Essex . . . . .	"
Ireton . . . . .	"
Monk . . . . .	"
Penn . . . . .	"
Blake . . . . .	Charles II.
Sir W. Waller . . . . .	"
James, Duke of York . . . . .	"
Graham, Viscount Dundee . . . . .	William and Mary
Admiral Russel . . . . .	"
Duke of Marlborough . . . . .	Anne.
Admiral Sir G. Rooke . . . . .	"
Sir Cloudesly Shovel . . . . .	"
General Stanhope . . . . .	"
Admiral Benbow . . . . .	"

Name.	In Reign of.
Admiral Byng, created Viscount Torrington . . . . .	George I.
Duke of Argyll . . . . .	"
Admiral Vernon . . . . .	George II.
General Wentworth . . . . .	"
Duke of Cumberland . . . . .	"
General Hawley . . . . .	"
General Amherst . . . . .	"
Lord Anson . . . . .	"
Sir Edward Hawke . . . . .	"
Lord George Murray . . . . .	"
Major-General Wolfe . . . . .	"
Admiral Boscawen . . . . .	"
Lord Clive . . . . .	George III.
Byron . . . . .	"
General Monckton . . . . .	"
Admiral Hood . . . . .	"
Admiral Rodney . . . . .	"
Frederick, Duke of York . . . . .	"
Lord Cornwallis . . . . .	"
Lord Howe . . . . .	"
General Elliot . . . . .	"
Sir John Jervis . . . . .	"
General Sir Eyre Coote . . . . .	"
Admiral Duncan . . . . .	"
Lord Nelson . . . . .	"
Sir Sydney Smith . . . . .	"
Sir Rowland Hill . . . . .	"
General Graham . . . . .	"
Sir Hyde Parker . . . . .	"
Sir Ralph Abercrombie . . . . .	"
Marshal Beresford . . . . .	"
Admiral Keppel . . . . .	"
Captain Collingwood . . . . .	"
Sir J. Stewart . . . . .	"

Name.	In Reign of.
Duke of Wellington . . . . .	George III.
Sir Hew Dalrymple . . . . .	"
General Harris . . . . .	"
Sir John Moore . . . . .	"
General Baird . . . . .	Victoria.
Sir Charles Napier . . . . .	"
General Lord Lake . . . . .	"
General Cathcart . . . . .	"
Lord Raglan . . . . .	"
Lord Lyons . . . . .	"
General Williams . . . . .	"
Earl of Cardigan . . . . .	"
General Pennefather . . . . .	"
Duke of Cambridge . . . . .	"
Admiral Dundas . . . . .	"
General Simpson . . . . .	"
General Lawrence . . . . .	"
General Havelock . . . . .	"
Sir Colin Campbell . . . . .	"
Sir Hugh Wheeler . . . . .	"
General Outram . . . . .	"
Sir Harry Smith . . . . .	"
Sir Hugh Gough . . . . .	"

## STATUTES AND ARTICLES.

Date.	Name.
1164.	Constitutions of Clarendon, and Northampton.
1258.	Provisions of Oxford, or Mad Parliament.
1278.	Statute of Gloucester.
1279.	Statute of Mortmain.
1392.	Statute of Præmunire.
1539.	Law of the Six Articles.
1559.	Act of Supremacy.
1628.	Petition of Right.
1657.	Humble Petition and Advice.
1661.	Corporation Act.
1662.	Act of Uniformity.
1664.	Conventicle Act.
1673.	Test Act.
1678.	Parliamentary Test Act.
1679.	Habeas Corpus Act.
1689.	Declaration of Rights.
1689.	Bill of Rights.
1689.	Toleration Act.
1701.	Act of Settlement.
1716.	Septennial Act.
1765.	Stamp Act.
1829.	Catholic Relief Bill.
1832.	Reform Bill.
1867.	Reform Bill.
1869.	Irish Church Bill.
1870.	Elementary Education Act.

## NOTES TO IMPORTANT STATUTES AND ARTICLES.

CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON (1164)—Comprised sixteen articles, the chief of which were to the effect that clerical criminals should again be subject to the laws of the country ; that no tenant-in-chief of the crown could be excommunicated, or have his lands placed under an interdict ; that no clergyman should leave the realm, and that no appeals should be made to Rome without the king's sanction. Bishops were to be regarded, and subjected to the same laws, as barons ; and their election was to be approved of by the king, who would also receive like homage from them as from barons.

PROVISIONS OF OXFORD (1258). — Otherwise called the " Mad Parliament," from the conflicting way in which the several measures were proposed or passed. For the purpose of reforming all abuses a committee of fifteen persons was appointed, which decreed that four knights from each county should be elected to make known the grievances



of their own particular county ; that three sessions of parliament should be regularly held every year, in the months of February, June, and October ; that a new sheriff should be annually elected by the votes of the freeholders in each county ; and that no foreigner should be entrusted with the guardianship of heirs, castles, &c.

STATUTE OF MORTMAIN (1279) — (So called from the Latin, *in mortuâ manu*, and also from the circumstance that the clergy were considered as “dead men” in things pertaining to law : and hence lands and tenements in their possession were said to be held *in mortuâ manu*) — Prohibited the transfer of lands and tenements to the ecclesiastical corporations without the licence of the king.

STATUTE OF PRÆMUNIRE (1392) — (In order to check the Pope’s authority in England, this statute was decreed, and was so called from the first portion of a writ served on the person or persons who had infringed the statute. It ran thus : — “*Præmunire facias A. B.*,” cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us to answer the charge of contempt, *i.e.* for the king and his authority.) — Decrees that, Whoever procures at Rome, or elsewhere, any translations, processes, excommunica-

tions, bulls, instruments, or other things, touching the king, against him, his crown or realm: and all persons assisting therein, shall be put out of the king's protection: that their lands and goods shall be forfeited to the king's use, and that they shall be attached by their bodies to answer to the king and his council: or process of *Præmunire facias* shall be made out against them, as in any other cases of provisors.

SUPREMACY ACT (1534).—Henry VIII. was the first to be acknowledged as the only supreme head of the Church in England. This supremacy was confirmed by act of parliament in 1534, when it was enacted, "That the king our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors, kings of this realm, shall be taken, accepted, and reputed the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England: and shall have and enjoy, annexed to the imperial crown of this realm, as well the style and title thereof, as all honours, dignities, jurisdictions, privileges, profits, &c.; and shall have power to visit, repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, and amend, all errors, heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, which, by any manner of spiritual authority or jurisdiction, may be lawfully reformed, redressed, ordered, &c., most to the pleasure of Almighty God, the increase of

virtue in Christ's religion, and for the preservation of the peace, unity, and tranquillity of this realm."

**LAW OF THE SIX ARTICLES (1539)**—Otherwise termed the "Bloody Statute," was the joint production of Henry VIII. and Bishop Gardiner. Whoever denied them was liable to be burnt, or to suffer some other cruel mode of punishment. They were as follow :—

1. The real presence of Christ in the eucharist under the forms, but without the substance, of bread and wine.
2. Communion in one kind.
3. Celibacy of the clergy.
4. Necessity of observing vows of chastity.
5. Importance of private masses.
6. Necessity of auricular confession.

**PETITION OF RIGHT (1628)**—Decrees that no man be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, tax, benevolence, or such like charge without common consent by act of parliament; that none be molested or disquieted concerning the same, or for refusal thereof; that no freeman be imprisoned or detained; that billeting of soldiers and mariners on the people be forthwith discontinued; and that the commissions for proceeding

by martial law be revoked and annulled, and that no fresh commissions of a like nature be issued, lest such subjects be destroyed or put to death contrary to the laws and franchise of the land.

HUMBLE PETITION AND ADVICE (1657).—In this deed the parliament offered to confer the title of King on Cromwell, who, although secretly desiring such an offer, was nevertheless obliged to decline it, on account of the opposition from his own friends and relations, and officers in the army. The provisions of this deed were, however, retained as the basis of the republican government, in place of the former “Instrument of Government;” and by this deed, as stated at page 101, the power of nominating the successor to the throne, and another house, who were to enjoy their seats for life, and exercise some functions of the former “House of Peers,” was vested in the Protector. A perpetual income was assigned him for the maintenance of the civil and military governments, viz., £1,000,000 a year for the army and navy, and £300,000 for the civil service.

CORPORATION ACT (1661).—All corporate officers were required to have received the sacrament, according to the rites of the English Church,

within one year of their election ; and upon being elected, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also to swear that they would abstain from taking up arms against the king. They were also required to abjure the Solemn League and Covenant.

ACT OF UNIFORMITY (1662)—Required every clergyman to receive episcopal ordination, and to have been ordained priest before administering the sacrament ; to assent to everything contained in the “Book of Common Prayer ;” to swear canonical obedience ; to abjure the “Solemn League and Covenant ;” and to renounce the principle of taking up arms, on any pretence, whatsoever, against the king.

CONVENTICLE ACT (1664) — Enacted, that wherever five persons, exclusive of those of the same household, assembled in a religious congregation, every one of them was liable, for the first offence, to be imprisoned three months, or pay £5 ; for the second, to be imprisoned six months, or pay £10 ; and for the third, to be transported seven years, or pay £100.

FIVE-MILE ACT (1666)—Forbad all dissenting ministers (who had not taken a specified oath of non-resistance, or subscribed to the declaration required by the Act of Uniformity), under a

penalty of £40, and six months' imprisonment, to approach, except in travelling, within five miles of any corporate town, or any place where they had formerly preached or ministered.

TEST ACT (1673).—"An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants." By this act it was required, that all officers, civil and military, as well as those attached to the King's or Duke of York's household, should receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England; subscribe a declaration against the doctrine of transubstantiation; and take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

PARLIAMENTARY TEST ACT (1678).—"An Act for the more effectual preserving of the king's person and government, by disabling papists from sitting in either House of Parliament"—Decrees that no peer or member of the House of Commons shall sit or vote without taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a declaration repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin, and the sacrifice of the mass. That peers and members offending shall be deemed and adjudged "Popish Recusants convict," and shall forfeit £500, besides suffering numerous disabilities.

**HABEAS CORPUS ACT (1679)**—Decrees that, on complaint and request in writing, by or on behalf of any prisoner (except those committed for, or suspected of, treason or felony), the officiating judge, upon viewing a copy of the warrant, or affidavit that a copy is denied, shall (unless the prisoner has neglected for two terms to apply to any court for his enlargement) award a *Habeas Corpus* for such prisoner, returnable immediately before the officiating judge, and upon the return made shall discharge the prisoner, if bailable, on giving security to appear and answer to the accusation in the proper court of judicature ; that the writ shall be returned, and the prisoner brought up within a limited time, according to the distance, not exceeding in any case twenty days ; that officers failing in their duty to deliver a copy of the writ to the prisoner or his agent, within six hours after demand, or shifting the custody of the prisoner from one to another without sufficient reason or authority, or to make due returns, shall be severely fined and punished ; that no person, once delivered by *Habeas Corpus*, shall be recommitted for the same offence, on penalty of £500 ; that every person be indicted the first term after his commitment, and brought to trial in the following term ; that no inhabitant of England (except persons contracting, or con-

victs praying to be transported, or having committed some capital offence in the place to which they are sent) shall be sent prisoner to Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, or any places beyond the seas, within or without the king's dominions, on pain that the party committing, his advisers, aiders, and assistants, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved a sum not less than £500, to be recovered with treble costs; shall be disabled to bear any office of trust or profit; shall incur the penalties of *præmunire*; and shall be incapable of the king's pardon.

BILL OF RIGHTS (1689)—Declares that the pretended power of suspending or of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal. That raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is against the law. That levying money for the use of the crown, by pretence and prerogative, without grant of parliament, is illegal. That excessive bail, fines, and punishments are illegal. That it is the right of subjects to petition the king. That election of members of parliament ought to be free. That Protestant subjects may have arms for their defence, suitable to their condition, and as allowed



by law. That freedom of speech in parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament. That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders. And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently.

**TOLERATION ACT (1689)**—Exempted Dissenters from certain penalties (incurred by absenting themselves from church, or frequenting unlawful assemblies), on condition that they took the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and renounced the doctrine of transubstantiation. Although they were forbidden to assemble in rooms with doors locked, yet they were protected, by a heavy fine, from being molested when present at such meetings.

**ACT OF SETTLEMENT (1701)**—Requires that the future sovereigns of England should join the communion of the Church of England: that they should not leave the realm, or, if of foreign extraction, draw the nation into an external war, without the approbation of parliament. That all offices under, and grants from the crown, as well

as seats in parliament, be bestowed on and held by persons of English parentage. That no person be allowed to sit in the House of Commons who receives a pension from, or is engaged in, the service of the crown. That the commissions of the judges should be irrevocable, so long as they conducted themselves properly, but that they might be removed on an address of both Houses. And that no pardon under the great seal should be pleaded to an impeachment of the Commons.

SEPTENNIAL ACT (1716)—Extended the sitting of parliament to seven years.

CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL (1829) — Introduced another form of oath in place of that of supremacy. All offices (except those of Regent, Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland, and Viceroy of Ireland) were now thrown open to Roman Catholics. The franchise in Ireland was raised from 40s. to £10. Certain rules also were laid down with reference to the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion.

REFORM BILL (1832).—By this bill, "boroughs of less than 2,000 population ceased to return members, and those of less than 4,000 returned only one. Both the county and borough fran-

chises were extended. In the counties the old 40s. freeholders were retained, and three new classes of voters introduced:—1, copyholders of £10 per annum; 2, leaseholders of the annual value of £10 for a term of sixty years, or of the annual value of £50 for a term of twenty years; 3, occupying tenants paying an annual rent of £50. In boroughs, the franchise was given to all £10 resident householders, subject to certain conditions."

*Note.*—By this arrangement 56 boroughs were totally disfranchised, and 31 more lost one of their members, making a total of 143 disfranchised members. Nearly 50 new boroughs were created, including the four metropolitan boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, each of the last returning two members. The seats of the disfranchised boroughs were transferred to the larger towns, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, &c., which had grown into importance during the last century. The larger counties were divided into districts; and there were thus 82 constituencies, returning 159 members, against 52 constituencies, returning 94 members according to the old system.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1867.

—This Act extends the franchise (1) to lodgers of twelve months in lodgings of clear £10 value, unfurnished, in *boroughs*; and (2) to all house-occupiers for twelve months (owners or tenants), who by July 20th have paid the full poor rates due on January 5th previous, in *boroughs*. In *counties* the franchise is extended (1) to holders for life of lands or tenements of £5 yearly value, net; and (2) to occupiers of £12 rateable value, who have paid rates. It disfranchises the boroughs of Lancaster, Reigate, Totnes, and Yarmouth. The following thirty-eight boroughs (Schedule A.) each lose one member :—Honiton, Thetford, Wells, Evesham, Marlborough, Harwich, Richmond, Lymington, Chippenham, Bridport, Stamford, Chipping Wycombe, Poole, Knaresborough, Andover, Leominster, Tewkesbury, Ludlow, Ripon, Huntingdon, Maldon, Buckingham, Newport (Isle of Wight), New Malton, Tavistock, Lewes, Cirencester, Bodmin, Great Marlow, Devizes, Hertford, Dorchester, Lichfield, Cockermouth, Bridgnorth, Guildford, Chichester, and Windsor. It creates twelve new constituencies by separating Hackney from the Tower Hamlets (Schedule C.), with two members, by the new borough of Chelsea (Schedule B.), with two members, and by the following each with one member :—Darlington, the two Hartlepoons, Stockton, Gravesend, Burnley, Staleybridge,

Wednesbury, Middlesbrough, Dewsbury, and (by Clauses xxiv. xxv.) giving one member to the University of London. It gives one additional member to each of the following constituencies (Clause xviii.):—Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds; (Clause xxi.) Merthyr Tydfil, and Salford; and one to South Lancashire. It subdivides each of the following constituencies:—Cheshire, Derbyshire, Devon, Essex, West Kent, North Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, East Surrey, and Yorkshire, West Riding; and gives (Schedule D.) to each of the new constituencies thus created two members. It provides for the representation of minorities by enacting (Clause ix.) that in any contested election for any county or borough, returning three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates; and (Clause x.) that at a contested election for the city of London no person shall vote for more than three candidates.

**DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH, 1869.**—A bill for this purpose was passed in July, 1869.

**ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870.**—Entitled “An Act to provide for public Elementary Education in England and Wales.” Its carrying out was intrusted to district School Boards elected for the purpose.

## ANGLO-NORMAN INSTITUTIONS.

FEUDAL SYSTEM.—A “feudal kingdom” might properly be defined to be the encampment of some great army, where military ideas predominate, where military subordination is established, and where the possession of the land is the pay which the soldiers receive in return for their personal service. Possessions held under these conditions are called “fiefs,” or “beneficia.” The vassal holding these was obliged to aid his lord either with arms, advice, protection, or money; and the lord, on his part, protected his vassal from all injury and wrong. In the same way as the lord extended these privileges to his tenants-in-chief, so the tenants-in-chief extended the same privileges to those holding fiefs under them. “Free lands,” *i.e.*, those whose inhabitants were exempt from military service, and unattached to lords, were termed “allodial,” the opposite of feudal.

“Homage,” a term denoting the ceremony by which a vassal acknowledged his feudal dependence and obligations, was accompanied by an

oath of fealty from the vassal and investiture from the lord. Of "homage" there were two kinds: 1, "simple homage," by which a vassal might provide a substitute for military service, or, by surrendering up his fief, become entirely free. A vassal of this kind took the oath of fealty with hands free, sword attached, and standing. 2, "Liege homage" was rendered by the vassal kneeling, without sword or spurs, and with his hands placed between those of his lord. He was not permitted to provide a substitute for military service, nor to become free by the surrender of his fief.

William I., by introducing the "feudal system" into England, after the Conquest, thus became lord of all lands and tenements; and although, previous to this period, the vassal alone was required to take the oath of fealty to his own lord, yet William now exacted the same oath from all landholders, according to the custom in Normandy. "Tenants-in-chief," or "tenants-in-capite," were expressions applied to those Normans who held lands and tenements directly of the king. They were compelled to raise, equip, and maintain so many men from among the under-tenants, for the space of forty days, for military service, otherwise called "knight service." Monasteries and all other religious houses were liable to the same

service, the tenure of "*Frankalmoign*" (free alms) excepted. Every estate of the annual value of £20 was considered as a knight's fee, and provided one soldier.

VILLENAGE—Applied to that sect of the people which was subservient to the Norman kings. The "*freemen*" of the Anglo-Saxon times were called "*ceorls*," but these, after the Conquest, became the Norman "*villeins*." Of the latter there were two kinds:—1, "*Villeins regardant*," who were attached to certain lands, and retained thereon, whether the lands changed owners or not; 2, "*Villeins in gross*," who were liable to be sold or transferred from one landholder to another. They were so called because the term "in gross" legally indicates property held absolutely, and without reference to any other.

CROWN REVENUES.—The first source of the Anglo-Norman kings' revenues was from the royal demesnes or lands, but frequently they levied taxes, called "*tallages*," on those living within the royal lands.

If the tenants-in-chief neglected to provide a soldier for every knight's fee, they were forced to pay the king a sum of money, called "*scutage*," or "*escuage*."



The incursions of the Danes, under Sweyn, king of Denmark, were bought off by large sums of money, the raising of which caused a heavy tax, termed "*Danegeld*," to be levied on all lands, at the discretion of the king. This tax was continued for a long time, the last payment recorded being made under Henry II.

"*Relief*" was a fine paid by the heir to his lord on succeeding to a fief.

"*Fine-upon-alienation*" was the sum paid the lord when the tenant transferred his fief to another.

"*Escheat*" was when a fief reverted to the superior lord in consequence of the tenant having died without heirs or committed any crime.

"*Forfeitures*" were imposed on a vassal when he failed in his duties to his lord or the state.

"*Aids*" were contributions levied on vassals by their own lords, under peculiar circumstances. Three only were retained by the Magna Charta, viz., "for the purpose of knighting the lord's eldest son; marrying his eldest daughter; or ransoming his person from captivity."

"*Wardship*" was the right of the lord to the care of his tenant's person during his minority, and to receive the profits of his estate.

"*Marriage*." The lord might tender a husband to his female ward in her minority, and if she

rejected the proposal she forfeited the sum which the guardian could have obtained for such an alliance. This was afterwards extended to the male wards.

**CURFEW BELL** — Derived from the French "*couvre-feu*," was the signal for the extinguishing of all fires, and was tolled at about eight in winter, and at sunset in summer. The object of this was to prevent accidents arising from fire. This custom was common to most of the northern countries in Europe, and is still preserved in towns where the houses are chiefly built of wood. It could hardly be considered by the Saxons as a mark of servitude, for they made the curfew a handsome article of furniture.

**DOMESDAY BOOK** — Consists of two volumes, of different sizes, written on vellum, and preserved in the Public Record Office, in Fetter Lane. By order of the House of Commons it was first printed in 1783—1812, in four folio volumes. The derivation of its name, according to Ingulphus, a contemporary writer, is from the resemblance it has, in point of detail, to the last judgment. Some persons would derive the name from *Domus Dei*, the ancient chapel in Winchester Cathedral, where it was preserved; but the *Domus Dei* was

an institution which arose out of the Crusades, some centuries later, and therefore cannot have given the book its title. As to the contents, it was a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenures, value; the quantity of wood, arable land, etc., which they contained; the fisheries, the mines, the number of cattle, sheep, and swine on each estate; and, in most counties, the number of tenants, cottagers, and slaves of all denominations, who lived upon them. William appointed commissioners for this purpose, who entered every particular in their register by the verdict of juries; and, after a labour of six years, brought him an exact account of all the landed property in his kingdom.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA.—Though this survey was completed about two centuries later than *Domesday Book*, it is necessary to mention it here, as by its means, even now, disputed titles and boundaries of parishes and estates are settled. It is a fact worth remembering that no other country possesses such accurate means for settling such disputes as we have in *Domesday Book* and the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of England and Wales, made by order of Pope Nicholas IV. As stated at page 90, till the reign of Henry VIII. it

regulated all the taxes and fixed the statutes of colleges and schools. Besides the MS. in the Public Record Office, another of the same date, the gift of the founder, is preserved in the library of Winchester College.

## LAW COURTS.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—1. "*Witenagemōt*" (assembly of wise men), or the "*Great Council*," was composed of prelates, abbots, aldermen, and wites, or wise men (respecting whom little is known). The sanction of this council was requisite for enacting laws, both civil and ecclesiastical, and for ratifying the chief acts of public administration.

2. "*King's Court*" (*Curia* or *Aula Regis*), for administrative and judicial purposes, attended the king's person, and was composed of the great officers of state (chief justiciary, chancellor, constable, marshal, chamberlain, steward, treasurer, &c.)

3. "*Court of Exchequer*," a branch of the preceding, for the administration of matters pertaining to the revenue.

4. "*Court of Common Pleas*," also a branch of the King's Court, was established for the decision of private suits.

5. "*Court of King's Bench*," another branch of

the *Curia Regis*, which title it eventually assumed, was for suits relating to the king and the realm. But private suits were sometimes brought to it from the inferior courts.

6. "*County Courts and Hundred Courts*," at which all county freeholders, even the greatest barons, were obliged to attend and assist the sheriffs in the administration of justice. Appeals from county and baronial courts to the Court of King's Bench were allowed; and, to avoid trouble and expense to the suitors, in Henry II.'s reign itinerant judges were appointed, who made their circuits through the kingdom and tried all cases brought before them. For this purpose England was divided into six districts, nearly the same as the present judges' circuits.

7. "*Court of Star Chamber*" was originally composed of all the members of the king's ordinary council, and, in its jurisdiction, embraced both civil and criminal causes. Sitzings of the court are recorded in the reign of Edward III.; but after this reign its power seems to have gradually declined, till the time of the Tudors, when Henry VII. formed a new court out of the remnants of the old. This can only be looked upon as a committee of the ancient Court of Star Chamber; and when, in the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign, the ancient court was revived, this one of Henry

VII. became gradually merged into it. The judges of the revived court remained the same as in Henry VII.'s reign, but with them were associated the members of the council and all peers of the realm who wished to attend. The civil jurisdiction of the Star Chamber embraced disputes between English and foreign merchants, questions of maritime law, suits between corporations, &c., but it was the criminal jurisdiction which made the court most powerful and to be dreaded, and under the comprehensive name of contempt of the king's authority, all offences against the state were included. Forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, embracery, fraud, libels, conspiracy, false accusation, misconduct by judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, jurors, and other persons connected with the administration of justice, were all punishable in this court. The Court of Star Chamber was occasionally used for the purpose of declaring to the people occurrences of state, such as the marriages and births of the king's children, tumults, and treasonable practices.

## THE SEVEN CRUSADES.

UNDER the name of Crusades are designated the religious wars carried on for nearly two centuries between the Christians and the Mohammedans. In the beginning the Christians demanded only a free pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, but afterwards the contest was for the possession of Jerusalem. The cause was ultimately lost by the Christians. The exercise of this religious practice was in no way checked till the conquest of Palestine by the Turks, who subjected the Christians to the greatest cruelty, in place of their hospitable reception at the hands of the Arabs. Indignation at this cruel outrage towards the Christians caused these holy wars to be undertaken by the several European powers. A brief account of each expedition is subjoined.

*"First crusade"* (1096) — Although it originated from the "Council of Cleremont," yet did not take place till 1096. The principal leaders were Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine; Baldwin, his brother; Hugo the Great,



brother of the King of France; Robert, Duke of Normandy; Raymond of St. Giles, Duke of Toulouse; Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum; and Tancred, his nephew. A Christian kingdom was established in Palestine; and when Jerusalem was captured, Godfrey was created king.

*"Second crusade"* (1147)—Preached by St. Bernard, was conducted under the Emperor, Conrad III., and Louis VII. of France. This crusade was a complete failure, on account of the treachery of the guides, the severe losses in the defiles of Taurus, and at the siege of Iconium, as well as the attempt to storm Damascus.

*"Third crusade"* (1189)—Led by the Emperor, Frederick, Barbarossa; Philip Augustus, King of France; and Richard L. of England; had for its chief object the recovery of Jerusalem (which had been retaken by Saladin the Great, Caliph of Egypt), but, like the preceding, was of no avail. The emperor was drowned; Acre, after a siege of nearly three years, and on the appearance of Richard, was captured; Philip returned; and Richard determined to lay siege to Ascalon, which, together with many other places, was soon captured. The march from Acre to Ascalon (100 miles) was a series of fights, lasting seven days. Richard, although thus far successful, and within sight of Jerusalem, was compelled, through the

desertion of the allies, to conclude a truce with Saladin, by which it was agreed that Acre, Joppa, and other seaport towns of Palestine, should remain in the possession of the Christians, and that every one of that religion should have liberty to perform his pilgrimage to Jerusalem unmolested.

“*Fourth crusade*” (1202)—Headed by Count Boniface of Montferrat, Thiebault of Champagne, Count Baldwin of Flanders, and Simon de Montfort, was not directed, as heretofore, against the Infidels, but Constantinople, which was soon taken. The Greek emperor was deposed, and the crown conferred on Baldwin of Flanders, who received the fourth part of the empire, the rest being divided among the other crusaders. This crusade was a great failure.

“*Fifth crusade*” (1228)—Led by the Emperor, Frederick II., simply consisted in that monarch receiving Jerusalem, as a return for his alliance with the Sultan of Egypt against his enemy, the Sultan of Damascus.

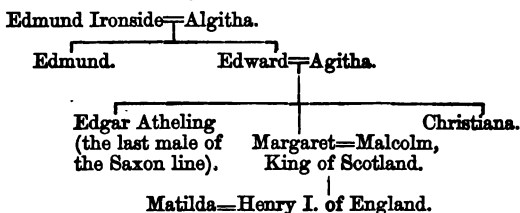
“*Sixth crusade*” (1248)—Was undertaken by Louis IX. (St. Louis) of France alone. This was the most unsuccessful of all the crusades, resulting in the complete overthrow and capture of himself and army. He was, however, set free on paying a heavy ransom of 800,000 Byzantine guilders.

"*Seventh crusade*" (1270). — England, under Prince Edward, was the pioneer of this last crusade, assisted by St. Louis; but Edward, unable to accomplish his designs, returned home, and was the last among the Christian princes who dreamed of conquering the Holy Land.

*Note.*—The first crusade brought two military religious orders into existence, the "Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem," instituted by Baldwin I., afterwards "Knights of Malta;" and the "Knights Templars."

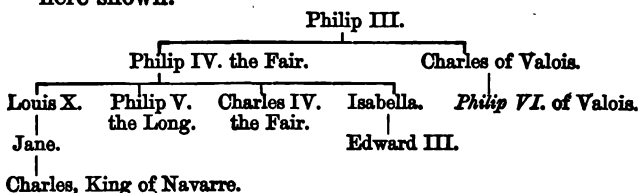
## DISPUTED SUCCESSIONS AND GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE showing the union of the Saxon and Norman lines by the marriage of Matilda with Henry I. of England.

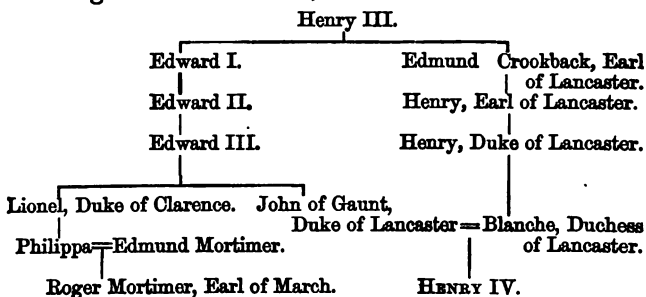


**EDWARD III.'s CLAIM TO THE CROWN OF FRANCE.**—On the death of Charles IV. of France, his nearest relations were his sister Isabella (mother of Edward III.) and his cousin-german, Philip of Valois, on whom the crown devolved, since by the Salic law no female could inherit the crown. Edward put forward his claim to the succession in right of his mother; alleging, that although his mother, according to the Salic law, was excluded from the throne, yet the right of succession could be transmuted to him through her. And even supposing such could be the case,

Charles, King of Navarre, had a prior claim, as here shown.



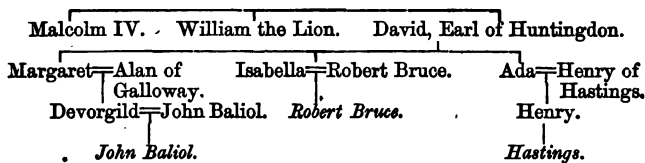
GENEALOGICAL TABLE showing the falsity of Henry IV.'s claim to the throne, and setting forth that of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and grandson of Lionel, Duke of Clarence.



#### SONS OF EDWARD III.

Name.	Title.	Descendants.
1. Edward . . . .	The Black Prince .	Richard II.
2. William . . . .	(Died in infancy).	
3. Lionel . . . . .	Duke of Clarence .	Edward IV.
4. John of Gaunt . .	" Lancaster	Henry IV.
5. Edmund . . . . .	" York . .	
6. Thomas . . . . .	" Gloucester	
Seven other children.		

**DISPUTED SUCCESSION OF BALIOL AND BRUCE (1290).**—The causes which led to this dispute arose from the following circumstances :—When Alexander III. died, the only successor was his grand-daughter Margaret (Maid of Norway), daughter of Eric, King of Norway, and of Margaret, daughter of Alexander III. This princess was fully recognised by the Scots, and was also betrothed to Edward (first) Prince of Wales; but her sudden death brought forth three competitors, descendants of the three daughters of David, Earl of Huntingdon, for the Scottish throne. They were, 1, John Baliol, Lord of Galloway; 2, Robert Bruce, Lord of Anandale; 3, Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny. The claim rested between the first two, as is shown in the subjoined genealogical table.



Baliol was thus sprung from the elder branch. Bruce was one degree nearer the common stock. If the principle of representation was regarded, the former had the better claim; but if propinquity was considered, the latter was entitled to the preference.

Edward I., on being invited as arbitrator, and having received the homage of Scotland, assigned forty commissioners to Baliol, and forty to Bruce, and subsequently proposed this general question both to the commissioners and to the celebrated European lawyers:—“Whether a person descended from the eldest sister, but farther removed by one degree, were preferable in the succession of kingdoms, fiefs, &c., to one descended from the younger sister, but one degree nearer the common stock?” On the general opinion being expressed in favour of the principle of representation, the succession was settled on Baliol.

## REBELLIONS AND PLOTS.

**WAT TYLER'S REBELLION (1381).**—The imposition of a tax of three groats a head on every person, male and female, above fifteen years of age, and the rigour exercised by the collectors, were the causes of this insurrection among the lower classes, headed by Wat Tyler. It commenced at the house of a tiler in Dartford, whose daughter the collectors affirmed was above the age, and therefore demanded the payment of the tax. One of these, treating her insolently, was instantly killed by her father. This was the signal for a general revolt; and headed by men who assumed the names of Wat Tyler, Tom Miller, Jack Straw, and Hob Carter, the people, numbering upwards of 100,000, committed great acts of violence and barbarity against the nobility and gentry of London and other large towns. The king, owing to the violence and suddenness of this rise, was compelled to accede to the demands of a large portion of them, when assembled at Mile End. Under the promise of a general pardon, freedom of trade without toll, abolition of slavery, and a



fixed rent on lands in the place of the services due by villenage, this band dispersed to their homes. Another band, headed by Wat Tyler (having killed a great many persons of note, among whom were Sir R. Hales, the treasurer, and Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury), was met by the king, who demanded a conference with Tyler, but the latter, behaving insolently towards the king, was struck to the ground by Walworth, Mayor of London, with his dagger, and quickly killed. (This is the origin of the dagger in the shield of the arms of the City of London.) Richard now, with great presence of mind, offered to become the leader of the astonished rebels, who, overawed by the king's presence, suffered themselves to be led out to the fields, where an army had been secretly collected for the king's defence. Here they were obliged to disband, and the king dismissed them with the same concessions that he had granted to the former body. Subsequently the king, reinforced by a large body of troops, marched against them, reduced them to slavery, punished the ringleaders, revoked, by order of parliament, the privileges he had just granted, and thus extinguished this formidable rebellion.

CADE'S REBELLION (1450)—Was incited among the Kentish men, on account of the impeachment

and cruel death of the Duke of Suffolk. Jack Cade, noted for his many and serious crimes, and styling himself the Duke of York's cousin, assumed the name of John Mortimer, and headed the insurgents, who numbered about 20,000. He defeated Sir Humphrey Stafford, whom the king had sent to disperse the rebels ; and, by adopting mild measures, was received, together with his followers, into London. Here, striking his sword against London Stone, the venerable miliarium which has come down to us from the Roman period, and is still preserved under the wall of St. Swithin's Church, on the north side of Cannon Street, he is traditionally said to have proclaimed himself lord of the city. He now petitioned the king to redress certain grievances, which petition was, in a great measure, granted ; and discipline was maintained among the insurgents, but not for long ; for, having been persuaded by the Mayor to retire to the south side of the Thames, upon their attempting to plunder, the gates of London were closed against them, and they were compelled to disperse, after they had been defeated in a fight with the royal troops, and their leader had been killed.

“ PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE” (1537).—The English translation of the entire Bible made by Tyndal and

Myles Coverdale from the original texts, and printed at Zürich in 1535, was dedicated to Henry VIII., who, through the influence of Thomas Cromwell, Vicar General, ordered a copy of it to be placed in every parish church throughout the kingdom, so that it should be open to the perusal of any one who wished. This introduction of an English Bible was hailed by some with great demonstrations of joy ; but by others, and especially those living remote from London, with expressions of dissatisfaction. An insurrection, which broke out in Lincolnshire, was after a short time put down. Subsequently another and fiercer rebellion appeared in the northern counties. Headed by some priests of their own order, in full canonicals, and under the leadership of Robert Aske, the rebels reinstated the monks and nuns in the lesser religious houses which had just been suppressed, pressed many persons of note and title into their ranks, and succeeded in capturing Pomfret Castle, Hull, York, &c. This, however, was the limit to their success ; for the Duke of Norfolk coming up with them at a time when there were dissensions among them, and when they were suffering much from cold and hunger, obliged them to disband.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION (1554).— Out of the three insurrections planned for the purpose of

resisting the coming of the Prince of Spain to England, to conclude his marriage with Queen Mary, Wyatt's alone seemed at all formidable. The plan of the conspirators was, that Wyatt should incite Kent to revolt; Sir Peter Carew, Devonshire; and the Duke of Suffolk (under the expectation of crowning his daughter, Lady Jane Grey), the midland counties. Like many of the preceding insurrections, it attained its highest point in the possession of London; but, failing here to attract the nobility, &c., it was soon suppressed. Many of the conspirators suffered death, whilst others endured acts of great humiliation.

BABINGTON'S CONSPIRACY (1586).—The object of this conspiracy was to assassinate Queen Elizabeth; effect an insurrection and invasion; and thus make way for placing Mary Queen of Scots on the throne. It originated in the persons of John Savage, and John Ballard, a Roman Catholic priest; and the latter, on his appearance in England, joined himself with Anthony Babington (a young person of talent, good family, fortune, and also a Romanist), who afterwards received a friendly and confidential letter from Mary, wherein she expressed her entire approval of his designs. The three conspirators next proceeded to enrol five more members. Their plans

did not escape the vigilance of Walsingham, Secretary of State; and the plot was at length fully divulged by a priest named Gifford, whom Babington had selected for conveying their intentions to Mary. Through him letters were sent and answers returned (by the aid of a brewer, who contrived to pass them through a chink in the wall of the Scottish Queen's apartment), in which Mary coincided with their views, especially the necessity of getting rid of Elizabeth. Gifford having taken copies of all these letters, had them carried to Walsingham, who forthwith took measures against the conspirators, fourteen of whom, including the ringleaders mentioned above, were seized, condemned, and executed.

RALEIGH'S CONSPIRACY (1603)—Had for its chief object the placing of the king's (James I.) cousin, Arabella Stuart, on the throne of England in place of James. For this purpose two conspiracies were planned; one, called the *Main*, which was headed by Sir W. Raleigh and Lord Cobham; the other, called the *Bye*, was led by Broke and Sir G. Markham, for the purpose of imprisoning the king, and remodeling the government. Watson and Clarke, Roman Catholic priests (who were among the conspirators), and Broke were executed; Cobham, Markham, and

Lord Grey were pardoned ; and Raleigh was kept in confinement in the Tower for twelve years, where he devoted himself to the compilation of his History ; and on the walls of his prison are still to be read memorials of his captivity, scratched on them with his own hand. He was released in 1617, but was ultimately brought to the block in 1618, on his return from his unfortunate expedition to Guiana.

GUNPOWDER PLOT (1605).—The Romanists in England, on the accession of James I., fully anticipated great leniency towards their religion, and that the king would relieve them from many of the severities of the law. Deceived in their expectations, they were burning for revenge. Food for this revenge was soon provided by Catesby, and a most infamous and cruel plot was arranged, by which they intended to destroy the king, royal family, lords, and commons at one blow when assembled to open parliament in state. Catesby, Percy, Winter, Guy Fawkes (a Spanish officer), were the most conspicuous among the conspirators. The cellars beneath the House of Lords were hired in Percy's name, and thirty-six barrels of gunpowder were secreted there. The plot became known through Sir F. Tresham, who, wishing to save his brother-in-law, Lord

Monteagle, sent him a note advising him to absent himself from the opening of parliament. He in turn laid the matter before the Secretary of State, Lord Salisbury, who immediately, with the king's acquiescence, took the necessary precautions. Guy Fawkes was captured on the spot, and afterwards put to the torture of the rack. Several others were caught, and suffered death in like manner. Percy and Catesby were also found in the cellars, and both killed by the same shot.

POPISH PLOT (1678).—A dread of Popery was at this time so prevalent in England, that a set of designing men took advantage of it to serve their own purposes. The object of this supposed plot was the assassination of the king, and the total overthrow of Protestantism in England. The chief actors were Titus Oates, a very base man; Kirkby, a chemist; Sir G. Wakeman, the queen's physician; and Dr. Tonge, rector of St. Michael's. The king was stopped by Kirkby, and informed of the plot against his life, and on an inquiry being made into the matter, Oates was produced, who declared that the Jesuits had determined to assassinate the king, and offer the crown to the Duke of York, on condition that he would receive it as a gift from the Pope, in default of which he was to perish like his brother;

that the great fire of 1666 was the work of the Jesuits, who, enriched by plunder, were planning another; that Père la Chaise, the confessor of Louis XIV., had incited them on by promises of money; that London was to be fired by means of fire-balls, styled Tewkesbury mustard-pills; that Protestants were to be massacred throughout the kingdom; and, to use the expression of a Jesuit, that if the king would not become R.C. (Roman Catholic), he should no longer be C.R. (Charles Rex). These assertions, although destitute of truth or probability, were nevertheless credited by the people, and Oates was rewarded by a pension. Coleman and many of the Jesuits were condemned and executed, but the plot continued to supply, for a long time, a spirit of disaffection among all classes.

**RYE HOUSE PLOT (1683).**—The principal leaders in this attempt were the Duke of Monmouth, who aspired to the throne; the Earl of Shaftesbury; Algernon Sidney; the Earl of Essex; Lord W. Russel; Colonel Rumsey; and Rumbald, a maltster, who also possessed a farm called the Rye House, situated on the Newmarket road, and by which the king was wont to pass on his way to the races. Their plan was to stop the king by overturning a cart in the road, so that they might



fire at him from the hedges, and then make their escape. This plan failed, owing to the king being compelled to quit Newmarket (his house there having been accidentally burnt down) eight days sooner than he anticipated. To this circumstance is attributed the preservation of the king's life. The plot was subsequently brought to light by one of the conspirators, named Keiling, who betrayed his confederates. Essex was found in the Tower with his throat cut; Russel and Sidney perished on the scaffold; Shaftesbury escaped to the continent, where he ended his days in exile; and Monmouth was pardoned, and banished the kingdom.

## MISCELLANEOUS.\*

BRITAIN, the *Prydhain* of its ancient Celtic people, retained its name under the domination of Rome. It was known to Herodotus 450 B.C., as the Tin-Islands, or Cassiterides; to Aristotle, a century later, as Albion or Ierne; and to Polybius 260 B.C., also as such. Pliny calls Great Britain Albion, the word Britain being applied by him to all the islands collectively. Cæsar's first invasion, 55 B.C., when his legions, according to Lucan, showed "*territa terga Britannis*," is the point at which the true history of Britain begins; and his Commentaries, along with Tacitus's "Life of Agricola," who finally subdued South Britain, A.D. 84, the first authentic accounts of the island. Cæsar's two expeditions of 55 and 54 B.C., left the island pretty much as he found it. It first felt the power of Rome as a civilising influence under Aulus Plautius, A.D. 40, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, when London was built; and as an iron rule under Suetonius Paulinus and Vaspasian, during the reign of

\* For table of MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS see page 89.

Nero, when Boadicea was slain, A.D. 62. The chief events after that, connected with the Roman rule in Britain, are enumerated at page 86.

UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, after the battle of Llandewer, and death of Prince Llewellyn ap Gruffydd (1282), and execution of his brother David, 1283, the title being conferred by Edward I. on his eldest son, born in 1284 at Caernarvon Castle.—UNION OF THE CROWNS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND by the accession of the House of Stuart in the person of James I. (1603), and of the countries by acts of both Parliaments, 1707.—UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by acts of both Parliaments, coming into operation January 1, 1801. At first the flag of England was the banner of St. George, still retained in the banner of the City of London, white with a red cross. In 1606, three years after the accession of James I., the flag of Great Britain was the Union Jack (the latter word being a play upon the king's name, Jacques), formed by incorporating with the banner of St. George the banner of Scotland, blue with diagonal or St. Andrew's cross, which remained in use till the union with Ireland in 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, white, with a diagonal red cross, was incorporated with it, the three forming the present Union Jack.

ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—One of the most ancient and illustrious of the orders of knighthood in Europe, was founded by Edward III. The precise date and origin of this order are not distinctly known ; but it is generally agreed that it was established at Windsor after the celebration of a tournament. The common story respecting the fall of the Countess of Salisbury's garter at a ball, which was picked up by the king, and his retort to those who smiled at the action, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," which afterwards became the motto of the order, is not entirely given up as a fable. Another opinion was, that the garter was selected as a symbol of union with, and a compliment to the ladies, who were, from the first institution of the order, admitted to a participation in the honours of the fraternity as late as the reign of Edward IV. This order was founded in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. George (who, as the tutelary saint of England, was considered its especial patron and protector), and St. Edward the Confessor. It was originally composed of twenty-five knights and the sovereign ; but, in the reign of George III., it was directed that princes of the royal family, and illustrious foreigners on whom the honour might be conferred, should not be included. The mili-

tary knights of Windsor are also considered as an adjunct of the Order of the Garter.

### TWELVE PITCHED BATTLES OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

Gained by the White Rose of York.	Gained by the Red Rose of Lancaster.
1. St. Alban's (1).	4. Wakefield.
2. Blore Heath.	6. St. Alban's (2).
3. Northampton.	12. Bosworth.
5. Mortimer's Cross.	
7. Towton.	
8. Hedgeley Moor.	
9. Hexham.	
10. Barnet.	
11. Tewkesbury.	

N.B.—The numbers indicate the order in which they were fought.

**DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (1521)** — Was the title Pope Leo X. conferred upon Henry VIII. as a mark of esteem for his zeal in the defence of the Seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome against Luther. The original bull is preserved in the Public Record Office in Fetter Lane, and the seal, which is of gold, is a fine specimen of the workmanship of Benvenuto Cellini.

## WIVES OF HENRY VIII.

Name.	Fate.	Issue.
1. Catherine of Aragon*	Divorced	Mary, afterwards Queen.
2. Anne Boleyn† . .	Beheaded	Elizabeth „ „
3. Jane Seymour‡ . .	Died . .	Edward „ Edw. VI.
4. Anne of Cleves§ . .	Divorced.	
5. Catherine Howard   .	Beheaded.	
6. Catherine Parr¶ . .	Survived.	

**SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE (1645).**—By it the members of both houses were excluded from all civil and military employments, except a few offices, which were specified.

**COLONEL PRIDE'S PURGE (1648)**—On the day when the parliament (better known as the Rump Parliament) was to meet, Colonel Pride, formerly a drayman, surrounded the House with two regiments, and seized in the passage, at the instigation of Lord Grey of Groby, 52 Presbyterian members, and sent them to a low room, styled

\* Widow of his elder brother, Arthur, Prince of Wales.

† Daughter of Sir T. Boleyn, grand-daughter of Duke of Suffolk, and maid of honour to the late queen.

‡ Daughter of Sir J. Seymour, and maid of honour to the late queen.

§ Daughter of Duke of Cleves.

|| Niece of Duke of Norfolk.

¶ Widow of Lord Latimer.

hell; whence they were afterwards carried to several inns. Above 160 members more were excluded, and only the most determined of the independents allowed admittance. This invasion of parliament procured itself the above title.

CABAL MINISTRY (1670).—The word "*cabal*" appears to come from the French "*cabale*," a term employed to express a number of persons acting in consort, and is generally used in a bad sense. The ministers of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happen to form the word "*cabal*," were called the "*Cabal Ministry*," which was well known for its infamous character.

THE SEVEN BISHOPS IMPRISONED (1688).—Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury,—Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph,—Turner, Bishop of Ely,—Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells,—Lake, Bishop of Chichester,—White, Bishop of Peterborough,—and Trelawney, Bishop of Bristol, were committed to the Tower for presenting James II. with a petition, pointing out the illegality of being required to read from the pulpit a declaration of indulgence to the Roman Catholics. When brought to trial they were accused of seditious libel or "*misdemeanour*;" but after long delibe-

ration on the part of the jury, a verdict of "not guilty" was returned, and received with the greatest expressions of joy by the people.

**OATH OF SUPREMACY**—As established by William and Mary. "I, A. B., do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm. So help me God."

**MASSACRE OF GLENCOE (1692).**—Shortly after the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, the affairs in Ireland were brought to a peaceful termination by the "Pacification of Limerick," by which the supremacy of the new sovereigns was duly acknowledged. A similar agreement to the above had in the following year (1692) been made with, and an indemnity offered to, all the Scottish clans who should take the oath of allegiance to the king and queen before



the last day in the year had expired. The Highland chiefs, with one exception (M'Ian of Glencoe), took the oath within the appointed time. This M'Ian was the chief of the clan of the Macdonalds, and, whether from accident or neglect, failed to take the oath within the time. It seems he went in the first place to Fort Augustus (Inverness). Colonel Hill, the governor, not authorised to receive his oath, referred him to Inverary (Argyle), but, owing to the difficulty of the road and the roughness of the weather, he did not arrive there till January 6th. At this place, and after many entreaties, his oath was received by the Sheriff of Argyle. Thinking now that both his clan and himself were secure, he returned to Glencoe (Argyle). It happened that the Earl of Breadalbane had long conceived an intense hatred towards Macdonald, and accordingly he seized this opportunity for gratifying it, by representing him as an obstinate and avowed traitor to William; and having procured, through Sir John Dalrymple, the political secretary for Scotland, a warrant for the extirpation of him and his whole clan, forwarded it to Scotland for immediate execution. In order to carry out this cold-blooded act, two companies of soldiers, commanded by Captain Campbell, of Glenlyon (uncle of Macdonald's wife), entered the valley of Glencoe, and after having been for some time kindly entertained

as friends and relations, suddenly turned upon their entertainers, murdered all (both men, women, and children) they could find, set fire to the glen, and carried off all their cattle and means of subsistence. Many of those who escaped the swords of the soldiers perished from cold and starvation. It is estimated that, out of the whole clan, about 60 were killed; that about the same number died from cold and want; and that 150 men alone escaped the severities of the sword and weather. Such is the brief account of one of the most cruel deeds (carried out for the purpose of satiating one man's revenge) ever recorded in history, and which will ever tarnish the otherwise bright character of William III.

ORIGIN OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR (1756).—The seizure of Dresden by Frederick II. (the Great) of Prussia, after that he had obtained information, through the treachery of a clerk in the Saxon service, respecting the league entered into by France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony, for the partition of his country among them. England formed an alliance with Prussia against Austria and France.

GIBRALTAR.—In the early part of the eighth century, an army of Saracens from the coast of

Africa, and under the command of Farif or Ferek, landed near Gibraltar with the intention of dethroning Roderic, King of Spain. The Saracens erected a castle on the shoulder of the rock, and called the rock itself Gibel Farif (the mountain of Farif), whence its present name, Gibraltar, is supposed to be derived. The African Moors continued in possession of Gibraltar until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when it was recovered from them by Ferdinand IV., King of Castile and Leon. It subsequently fell into the hands of the King of Granada, from whom it was taken in 1462 by the Christians, under Henry IV. of Castile, who gave it the arms it still retains, viz., a castle, with a key hanging to the gates, alluding to its being the key to the Mediterranean. From this period to the end of the seventeenth century, Gibraltar remained in the hands of the Spaniards, who so increased and modernised the fortifications, that the place was looked upon as impregnable until taken by a combined English and Dutch fleet under Sir G. Rooke and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1704. During the nine following years several unsuccessful attempts were made to recover the fortress, and in 1713 the possession of Gibraltar was confirmed to the English by the peace of Utrecht. In 1727 another attack was made by the Spaniards with an army of 20,000

men, but after continuing several months, was at length terminated by a general peace. The last and most memorable of all the sieges was commenced in 1779, and ended February 2nd, 1783. The grand attack took place September 13th, 1782, under the Duc de Crillon, with an army of 33,000 men, and 170 guns. In the bay lay the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 47 sail of the line, 10 formidable battering ships, together with numerous frigates and smaller armed vessels. The defence was conducted by General Elliot, with 7,000 men and 80 guns. Before midnight one of the large floating batteries and the Spanish flag-ship were fired by the red-hot shot of the besieged. The light from these served to direct the aim of the English, and at length all the battering ships were on fire. It has been computed that about 8,300 rounds of ammunition (more than half of which were red-hot shot), and 716 barrels of gunpowder were consumed on that occasion. Of the besieged, 16 were killed and 68 wounded, while about 1,600 of the enemy were killed, wounded, or drowned. The failure of this attempt to wrest Gibraltar from the English has been partly attributed to the want of co-operation among the enemy's forces; but, without doubt, the chief cause was the gallant defence made by General Elliot and his brave garrison, who suffered

exceedingly from disease and want of provisions. The siege was continued till the peace in 1783. General Elliot on his return to England in 1787, was raised to the peerage as Lord Heathfield, of Gibraltar.

## MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

Date.

Name.

B.C.

55. First invasion of Cæsar.

54. Second invasion of Cæsar.

A.D.

43. Conquest of Britain commenced by Claudius and Plautius.

50. Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, and sent captive to Rome.

59. Paulinus destroys the sacred seat of the Druids in Mona (Anglesea).

62. Defeat and death o. Boadicea (by Suetonius Paulinus).

78—85. Agricola governs in Britain.

121. Hadrian builds the wall (from Carlisle to Newcastle).

140. The wall of Antoninus erected by Lollius Urbicus.

209. The wall of Severus.

211. Severus dies at York

286—293. Carausius, Emperor in Britain.

293—296. Alectus, Emperor in Britain.

296. Constantius reconquers Britain.

306. St. Alban, the British Proto-Martyr. (286, Bede.)

305. The Emperor Constantius dies at York, and Constantine is there proclaimed emperor.

383. Maximus, emperor in Britain.

407. Constantine, a private soldier, proclaimed emperor in Gaul and Britain. He dies in Britain, A.D. 411, and the Roman authority ceases.

429. Hallelujah victory.

449. Saxons first enter England under Hengist and Horsa.

597. Christianity preached to the Angles by Augustine. Conversion of Ethelbert.

Date.	Name.
627.	Conversion of Edwin, King of Northumbria.
664—684.	Yellow plague.
787.	First invasion of the Danes.
827.	Dissolution of the Heptarchy, and union of all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms under Egbert.
993.	England invaded by the Danes under Sweyn and Olave.
1002.	Massacre of the Danes.
1016.	Conquest of England by Canute.
1051.	Revolt and banishment of Earl Godwin.
1066.	Norman invasion.
1095.	Council of Cleremont. First Crusade.
1146.	Second Crusade.
1170.	Becket murdered.
1171.	Conquest of Ireland.
1189.	Third Crusade.
1208.	England placed under an interdict by Pope Innocent III.
1265.	House of Commons first assembled. Burgesses first summoned.
1270.	Last Crusade.
1283.	Conquest of Wales.
1290.	Competition of Baliol and Bruce for the Scottish throne.
1291.	<i>Taxatio Ecclesiastica</i> (of England and Wales) by Pope Nicholas IV.*
1296.	Conquest of Scotland.
1297.	Confirmation of the charters.
1349.	Order of the Garter first instituted.
1381.	Wat Tyler's rebellion.
1429.	Siege of Orleans.
1450.	Cade's rebellion.
1455.	Commencement of the civil wars.

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\* Till the reign of Henry VIII. this *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* regulated all the taxes, and fixed the statutes of colleges and schools. At present, in disputes, it is referred to as settling parish boundaries.

Date.	Name.
1456.	Printing introduced into England.
1485.	Close of the civil wars. Union of the Roses.
1487.	Lambert Simnel's invasion.
1492.	West Indies discovered by Columbus.
1497.	North America discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
1517.	Commencement of the Reformation in Germany.
1520.	Interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
1521.	Title of "Defender of the Faith" conferred on Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X.
1530.	Death of Cardinal Wolsey.
1534.	Church of England finally separated from the Church of Rome.
1535.	Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir T. More executed.
1537.	Pilgrimage of Grace.
1549.	The first Book of Common Prayer.
1549.	Lords-lieutenants appointed.
1553.	Archangel passage discovered by the English.
1554.	Wyatt's insurrection.
1554.	Lady Jane Grey beheaded.
1572.	Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1586.	Babington's conspiracy.
1586.	Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.
1596.	Attack and capture of Cadiz by the English under the Earl of Essex and Effingham.
1600.	East India Company established.
1603.	Raleigh's conspiracy.
1604.	Hampton Court Conference.
1605.	Gunpowder plot.
1612.	Order of Baronetcy introduced.
1640.	Long Parliament first assembled.
1641.	Irish rebellion.
1645.	Self-denying Ordinance.
1648.	Colonel Pride's purge. Rump Parliament.
1652.	First Dutch War.



Date.	Name.
1662.	Turnpikes introduced.
1665.	Second Dutch war. The plague.
1666.	The fire of London.
1670.	Cabal ministry.
1672.	Third Dutch war.
1678.	Popish plot.
1679.	Meal-tub plot.
1680.	London penny post established.
1683.	Rye House plot.
1685.	Monmouth's rebellion, defeat, and execution.
1688.	The seven bishops imprisoned.
1689.	Siege of Londonderry.
1692.	Massacre of Glencoe.
1701.	War of the Spanish succession begins.
1704.	Gibraltar captured.
1710.	Trial of Dr. Sacheverell.
1720.	South Sea bubble.
1724.	Wood's coinage in Ireland.
1756.	Pitt's administration.
1756.	Commencement of the "Seven Years' War." Minorca captured by the French.
1757.	The Indian empire founded by Clive.
1759.	Capture of Quebec.
1759.	Conquest of Canada.
1761.	Family compact between France, Spain, and Naples.
1763.	Close of the Seven Years' War.
1765.	Grenville's American Stamp Act.
1775.	Beginning of the American War of Independence.
1776.	American declaration of independence.
1779—1783.	Siege of Gibraltar.
1780.	Lord George Gordon's riots.
1780.	The "armed neutrality" between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, France, Holland, and Prussia.
1781.	Lord Cornwallis capitulates and American War ends.
1782.	Independence of the United States recognised by England.

- | Date.      | Name.                                                                                                          |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1797.      | Mutiny at Spithead and the Nore.                                                                               |
| 1799.      | Acre besieged by Napoleon, and relieved by Sir Sydney Smith.                                                   |
| 1799.      | Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib's capital captured, and Tippoo slain by the English under Generals Harris and Baird. |
| 1799.      | Irish rebellion.                                                                                               |
| 1801.      | Bombardment of Copenhagen by Nelson.                                                                           |
| 1806.      | Slave trade abolished.                                                                                         |
| 1807.      | Milan Decree. Bombardment and capture of Copenhagen.                                                           |
| 1808.      | Peninsular war began.                                                                                          |
| 1812—1814. | War with the United States.                                                                                    |
| 1816.      | Bombardment of Algiers and suppression of the Algerine pirates.                                                |
| 1832.      | Police force organized by Sir R. Peel.                                                                         |
| 1833.      | Abolition of slavery.                                                                                          |
| 1847.      | Irish famine.                                                                                                  |
| 1854.      | Commencement of the Crimean war.                                                                               |
| 1857.      | Indian mutiny.                                                                                                 |
| 1857.      | Massacre of Cawnpore.                                                                                          |
| 1857.      | Relief of Lucknow.                                                                                             |
| 1858.      | East India Company abolished. Jews admitted to Parliament.                                                     |
| 1861.      | Death of the Prince Consort.                                                                                   |

## ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

Name.		When and how Acquired.	Area in Square Miles.
<b>EUROPE.</b>			
England and Wales		1282. Wales conquered .	58,320
Scotland . . . .		1603. Union of the Crowns	31,324
Ireland . . . . .		1171. Conquest . . . .	32,447
Channel & other Isls.			
Heligoland . . . .		1814. Cession . . . . .	5½
Gibraltar . . . . .		1704. Captured . . . . .	1½
Malta and Gozo . .		1800. " . . . . .	115
<b>ASIA.</b>			
India or Hindostan.	Bengal . . . .	Conquest at various periods	280,200
	Bombay. . . .	" " "	137,743
	Madras . . . .	" " "	128,550
	N.W. Provinces	" " "	116,493
	Punjaub . . . .	" " "	100,406
Ceylon . . . . .		1796. Capitulation . . .	24,700
Penang or Prince of Wales Island . .		. . . . .	160
Singapore . . . . .		1819.	275
British Birmah.	Arracan. . . .	1826. Taken from Birmah.	
	Pegu. . . . .	1852. " "	
	Tenasserim Provinces. . . .	. . . . .	30,000
	Assam . . . . .	1826. " "	
Malacca . . . . .		1824. Cession . . . . .	
Wellesley Province.			
Aden . . . . .		1839.	
Andaman Isles . .			
Hong Kong . . . .		1842. Treaty . . . . .	29
Labuan . . . . .		1846. Cession . . . . .	50
Sarawak . . . . .		Settlement . . . . .	

## ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES—(continued).

Name.	When and how Acquired.	Area in Square Miles.
<b>AFRICA.</b>		
Cape of Good Hope.	1806. Capitulation . . .	104,981
Gambia . . . . .	1631. Settlement	
Gold Coast . . . .	1661. " . . . .	6,000
Natal . . . . .	1838. " . . . .	18,000
Sierra Leone . . .	1787. " . . . .	300
St. Helena . . . .	1651. " . . . .	47
Mauritius . . . . .	1810. Capitulation . . .	708
Ascension . . . . .	1815.	
Seychelles Isles . .	1814.	
Lagos . . . . .	1861. Cession	
<b>NORTH AMERICA.</b>		
British Columbia .	Settlement . . . . .	200,000
Canada, Upper . . .	1763. Cession . . . . .	32,492
" Lower . . . . .	1760. Capitulation . . .	209,990
New Brunswick . . .	. . . . .	27,037
Newfoundland . . .	1497. Settlement . . .	35,850
Labrador . . . . .		
Nova Scotia . . . .	" " . . . . .	15,620
Prince Edward's Isle	" " . . . . .	2,173
Hudson's Bay Territories . . . . .		
Cape Breton Isle . .		
Vancouver's Isle . .	. . . . .	16,000
Honduras . . . . .	1670. Cession . . . . .	17,000
<b>WEST INDIES.</b>		
Bermudas . . . . .	1609. Settlement . . .	20
Bahamas . . . . .	1629. " . . . .	5,500
Jamaica . . . . .	1655. Capitulation . . .	6,400

## ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES—(continued).

Name.	When and how Acquired.	Area in Square Miles.
<b>W. INDIES—(continued).</b>		
Anguilla . . . . .	. . . . .	30
St. Christopher . . . . .	. . . . .	70
Antigua . . . . .	1632. Settlement . . . . .	108
Barbuda . . . . .	. . . . .	90
Montserrat . . . . .	1632. Settlement . . . . .	47
Nevis . . . . .	1628. „ . . . .	20
Dominica . . . . .	1763. Cession . . . . .	290
Tortola and Virgin- gorda . . . . .	1665. Settlement . . . . .	170
St. Lucia . . . . .	1803. Capitulation . . . . .	300
St. Vincent . . . . .	1763. Cession . . . . .	131
Granada . . . . .	1763. „ . . . .	133
Barbadoes . . . . .	1605. Settlement . . . . .	166
Tobago . . . . .	1763. Cession . . . . .	97
Trinidad . . . . .	1797. . . . .	1,700
<b>SOUTH AMERICA.</b>		
British Guiana . . . . .	1803. Capitulation . . . . .	76,000
Falkland Isles . . . . .	1837. Cession . . . . .	13,000
<b>AUSTRALASIA.</b>		
South Australia . . . . .	1835. Settlement . . . . .	300,000
Western Australia . . . . .	1829. „ . . . .	45,000
New South Wales . . . . .	1787. „ . . . .	478,861
Queensland . . . . .	1859. „ . . . .	559,000
Victoria . . . . .	1836. „ . . . .	86,944
Tasmania . . . . .	1803. „ . . . .	22,829
New Zealand . . . . .	1839. „ . . . .	96,000
Norfolk Isle		
Auckland Isles		

# TREATIES OF PEACE, ETC.

## TREATIES OF PEACE.

97

Dat.	Name.	With whom concluded.
1215	Magna Charta . . . . .	English Barons and John.
1264	Mise of Lewes . . . . .	Prince Edward, Son of Henry III., and Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
1360	Peace of Bretigni . . . . .	Edward III. and John II. of France.
1420	Treaty of Troyes (The Perpetual Peace) . .	Henry V. and Charles VI. of France.
1643	Solemn League and Covenant . . . . .	English and Scotch.
1653	Instrument of Government . . . . .	Cromwell and Council of Officers.
1667	Peace of Breda . . . . .	English and Dutch.
1668	Triple Alliance. . . . .	English, Dutch, and Sweden.
1691	Pacification of Limerick . . . . .	English and Irish.
1697	Peace of Ryswick . . . . .	English, Spaniards, and French.
1701	Grand Alliance . . . . .	English, Emperor of Germany, and Holland.

1707	Act of Union . . . . .	England and Scotland.
1713	Peace of Utrecht . . . . .	English, Spaniards, Dutch, French, Germans, &c.
1718	Quadruple Alliance . . . . .	England, Holland, Germany, and France.
1729	Treaty of Seville . . . . .	England, Spain, France, and Holland.
1748	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . .	England, Holland, Prussia, and France.
1763	Peace of Paris . . . . .	England, Spain, and France.
1783	Peace of Versailles . . . . .	" " "
1800	Act of Union . . . . .	England and Ireland.
1802	Peace of Amiens . . . . .	England, Turkey, Spain, France, and Holland.
1814	Peace of Ghent. . . . .	England and the United States.
1815	Treaty of Paris (second) * . . . . .	Allies and France.
1856	Treaty of Paris . . . . .	England, France, Turkey, and Russia.

\* The first Treaty of Paris, 11th of April, 1814, set aside the dynasty of the Bonapartes, and assigned to Napoleon the full sovereignty of Elba.

## NOTES TO TREATIES OF PEACE, ETC.

**MAGNA CHARTA (1215).**—By the Magna Charta of John the freedom of the Church was secured, and her subjects protected by a limit being placed to the encroachments of the king, and several of the feudal claims. Reliefs were limited to a certain sum, according to the rank of the tenant; the waste committed by guardians in chivalry restrained; the disparagement in matrimony of female wards forbidden; and wards secured from compulsory marriage. (These regulations, extending to the sub-vassals of the crown, redressed the worst grievances of every military tenant in England.) The franchises of the City of London, and of all towns and boroughs, were declared inviolable. The freedom of commerce was guaranteed to alien merchants. The Court of Common Pleas, instead of following the king's person, was fixed at Westminster, and was thrown open to all persons. Annual circuits were instituted; justice was not to be denied, delayed, or sold; one weight and one measure were to be used



throughout the kingdom ; and excessive fines were forbidden. Freemen could not be taken, deprived of property, imprisoned, outlawed, or otherwise injured, except by the lawful judgment of their peers, or by the law of the land. Inferior vassals were to participate in the same privileges as tenants-in-chief. All subjects and strangers could pass in and out of the kingdom, except in time of war, provided they rendered themselves answerable to the country's laws.

**MISE OF LEWES (1264).**—The issue of the battle of Lewes resulted in the calling together the first House of Commons. Leicester, no longer restrained even by the semblance of royal prerogative, proceeded at once to remodel the government according to his own notions, and compelled the unfortunate king to sanction whatever measures he proposed. Leicester's power was, nevertheless, far from secure ; besides the partisans of the king, who opposed his measures on principle, there was a more numerous party in the country, who, although they took part in resisting the illegal exactions of the crown, yet had no wish to see either the constitution violated or the throne usurped, and without their aid Leicester saw that it would be impossible to maintain the ascendancy he had gained. He therefore determined on the

expedient of summoning a parliament, with the view of lending a more constitutional sanction to his authority; but knowing the enmity of many of the nobles, and the zeal of the citizens of London and the commonalty generally for the liberal cause, he "directed the sheriffs to elect and return two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for each borough in the county;" thus establishing the principle of representation, and laying the foundation of the English House of Commons.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CHARTERS (1297).—It was enacted that the charter of liberties, and that of the forest, besides being explicitly confirmed, should be sent to all sheriffs, justices in eyre, and other magistrates, throughout the realm, in order to their publication before the people; that copies of them should be kept in cathedral churches, and publicly read twice every year, accompanied by a solemn sentence of excommunication against all who should infringe them; that any judgment given contrary to these charters should be invalid, and holden for nought. "Aids, tasks, and prises," before taken, are renounced as precedents; and the king "grants, for him and his heirs, as well to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, and other folk of holy church, as also to earls, barons, and

to all commonalty of the land, that for no business from henceforth we shall take such manner of aids, tasks, nor prises, but by the common assent of the realm, and for the common profit thereof, saving the ancient aids and prises due and accustomed."

PEACE OF BRETIGNI (1360)—Stipulated that King John II. should be restored to liberty, and pay as his ransom 3,000,000 crowns of gold (£1,500,000), to be discharged at different payments; that Edward III. should for ever renounce all claims to the crown of France, and to the provinces of Normandy, Maine, Touraine, and Anjou, possessed by his ancestors, and should receive in exchange the provinces of Poictou, Saintonge, l'Agenois, Perigord, the Limousin, Quercy, Rouergue, l'Angoumois, &c., together with Calais, Guisnes, Montreuil, and the county of Ponthieu; that the full sovereignty of all these provinces, Guienne included, should be vested in the crown of England, and that France should renounce all claim to feudal jurisdiction, homage, or appeal from them; that the King of Navarre should be restored to all his honours and possessions; that Edward should renounce his confederacy with the Flemmings, John his connexions with the Scots; that the disputes concerning the succession of

Brittany between the families of Blois and Montfort should be decided by arbiters, appointed by the two kings; and that forty hostages, such as should be agreed on, should be sent to England as a security for the execution of all these conditions.

**TREATY OF TROYES (1420)**—Stipulated that Henry V. should espouse the Princess Catherine of France; that Charles VI. should enjoy, during his lifetime, the title and dignity of King of France; that Henry should be acknowledged heir of the monarchy, and be entrusted with the present administration of the government; that that kingdom should pass to his heirs general; that France and England should for ever be united under one king, but should still retain their several usages, customs, and privileges; that all the princes, peers, vassals, and communities of France should swear that they would both adhere to the future succession of Henry and pay him present obedience as regent.

**SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT (1643)**.—The subscribers to this bound themselves to defend each other against all enemies; to endeavour, without respect of persons, to efface popery, prelacy, superstition, heresy, schism, and profaneness; to maintain the rights and privileges of parlia-

ments, together with the king's authority; to discover and bring to justice all incendiaries and malignants; and to preserve the reformed religion established in Scotland.

**INSTRUMENT OF GOVERNMENT (1653).**—This instrument provided for the appointment of a Lord Protector, as supreme magistrate for life, and a Council of State, of like tenure or good behaviour, of not more than twenty-one nor less than thirteen members. While parliament was sitting, the power of the sword and of making laws was vested jointly in the Protector and it, and in intervals in the Council of State; the laws passed by the latter to be ratified by parliament. A standing army of 20,000 foot and 10,000 horse was established, and funds provided for its support. The election of Protector, upon demise, to rest with the Council.

**PEACE OF BREDÁ (1667)**—Secured to the English the settlement of New York, and that of Surinam to the Dutch.

**TRIPLE ALLIANCE (1668)**—Concluded between England, Holland, and Sweden, for the purpose of checking the ambition of the French monarch, Louis XIV.

**PACIFICATION OF LIMERICK (1691).**—By this it was agreed that in consideration of the surrender of the place, the Roman Catholics should enjoy the same privileges which they had in the reign of Charles II. That the garrison should be allowed to march out with arms, baggage, and colours flying, and either to embark for France or enter the king's service, at their option, and that all included in the capitulation should remain unmolested in their estates and possessions. (Of 14,000 men so circumstanced, about 11,000 went on board the French fleet, which two days after the execution of the treaty arrived off the coast. These formed the nucleus of the "Irish Brigade," which was afterwards so well known on the Continent.)

**PEACE OF RYSWICK (1697).**—The articles which mostly concerned England were as follow :—The French King engaged himself that he would not disturb or disquiet the King of Great Britain in the possession of his realms or government, nor assist his enemies, nor favour conspiracies against his person. This obligation was reciprocal. A free commerce was restored. Commissaries were appointed to meet at London and settle the pretensions of each crown to Hudson's Bay, taken by the French during the late peace, and retaken by

the English in the course of the war; and to regulate the limits of the places to be restored, as well as the exchanges to be made. It was likewise stipulated that, in case of a rupture, six months should be allowed the subjects of each power for removing their effects; that the separate articles of the treaty of Nimeguen, relating to the principality of Orange, should be entirely executed, and that the ratifications should be exchanged in three weeks from the day of signing.

**GRAND ALLIANCE (1701)**—Concluded between England, Germany, and Holland, to procure satisfaction to Leopold I. in the Spanish succession, and sufficient security for the dominions and commerce of the allies, as well as to prevent the union of France and Spain under one government.

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Scottish courts of judicature should remain unchanged; and that the Church of Scotland should be maintained inviolate in all its rights and privileges.

PEACE OF UTRECHT (1713).—By this peace the French King Louis XIV. agreed to abandon the Pretender, and acknowledge the queen's title and the Protestant succession; to raze the fortifications of Dunkirk within a given time, on condition of receiving an equivalent; to cede Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, and St. Christopher's, to England. The French were left in possession of Cape Breton, and the English in that of Gibraltar and Minorca. There was also signed a treaty of commerce between these two countries.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE (1718).—Had for its main object the preservation of the peace of Europe, and stipulated that the emperor should renounce all pretensions to the crown of Spain, and exchange Sardinia for Sicily with the Duke of Savoy; that the succession to the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, which the Queen of Spain claimed by inheritance as princess of the House of Farnese, should be settled on her eldest son, in case the possessors should die without male issue.



**TREATY OF SEVILLE (1729).**—By this treaty, which was built on the foundation of former ones, and tended more effectually to carry out the clauses in the Quadruple Alliance, a defensive alliance was established between England, France, Spain, and Holland. Spain abandoned the idea of getting back Gibraltar. All captures were restored, and the Anglo-American trade restored to its former state.

**PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (1748)**—Stipulated that all conquests and prisoners made during the war should be restored; that England should restore Cape Breton Isle to France; that Dunkirk should remain fortified on the land side; and that the Assiento contract should be confirmed for four years. The French court undertook to expel the Pretender from France, and they offered him an establishment in Switzerland, with a guard, and the title of Prince of Wales.

**PEACE OF PARIS (1763)** — Stipulated that Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Isle, Grenada, Florida, and Minorca, should be ceded to Great Britain; Guadaloupe, Martinico, Belleisle, St. Pierre, St. Lucia, Goree, and Pondicherry, should be restored to France; Cuba, Havannah, and the Philippines, to Spain; that St. Vincent, Dominica,

and Tobago, should remain in the possession of Great Britain.

PEACE OF VERSAILLES (1783).—England, in this treaty, either retained or acquired by cession the following possessions, viz., Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Nevis, Montserrat, and Bahamas, in the West Indies; Fort James and the River Gambia in Africa. France gained Tobago, St. Lucia, Senegal, Goree, Chandernagore, Pondicherry, Mahè, and the Comptoir of Surat; the clauses also in the Peace of Utrecht, respecting the fortifications of Dunkirk, were now done away with. Spain acquired Minorca and the two Floridas; and guaranteed to England the right of cutting logwood within certain specified boundaries.

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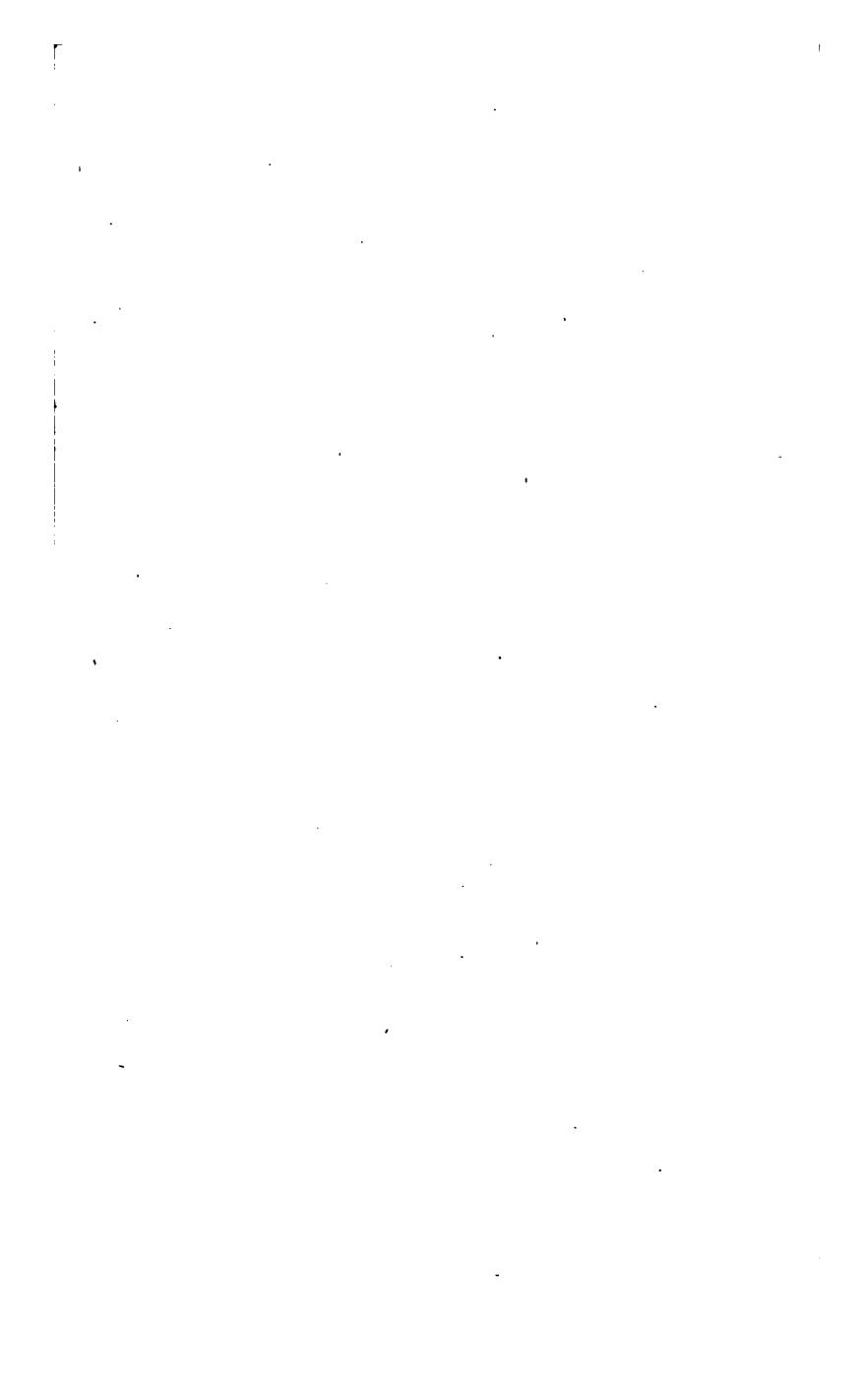
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